THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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Ennobled.

On lights the sun's first glory shines
Whe east is rich with flame and

And there it glows when day declines
Le plains and valleys dim and cold.

Earthest names, like some great mountrest,
She where longest burns the day's ght;
And those letters show above the rest
Reco lives by time held pure and

—Thos. *Collier, in Boston Transcript.*

Buried Treasure.

Upon e—I do not know
Exactly, but long ago—
A man w riches were untold,
Silver aneclous stones and gold,
Within astern city dwelt;
But not ament's pence he felt
For fear t thieves should force his door,
And pb ot his treasured store.
In spe ormed slaves on guard,
And porand windows locked and barred,
His h w one continual fright;
He hdly dept a wink by night,
And it so little rest by day
That i grew prematurely gray.

At l he ug a monstrous pit
To hoiis wealth, and buried it
By nighalone; then smoothed the ground
So that ie spot could not be found.
But he ained nothing by his labor;
A curiou prying, envious neighbor,
Who maled the hiding, went and told
The sulta where to find the gold.
A troop osoldiers came next day,
And bore se hoarded wealth away.

Some precious jewels still remained,
For which i goodly price he gained,
Then left the city quite by stealth,
To sav the remnant of his wealth;
But, now, by hard experience taught,
A better way to keep it sought.
Broad lands he bought, and wisely tilled;
With fruits and grain his barns he filled;
He used his wealth with liberal hand;
His plenty flowed through all the land;
And, hid no longer under-ground,
Spread honest comfort all around.

Thus calm and prosperous pass the years,
Till on a ated day he hears
The sulta's mandate, short and dread,
"Present thyself or lose thy head!"
Fearful and trembling, he obeys,
For sultans have their little ways,
And wretches who affront their lord
Brave bastinado, sack, or cord.

Before the dreaded throne he bowed
Where sa the sultan, grim and proud,
And thought " My head must surely fall
And the my master will seize all
My wealth again." But from the throa
There came a calm and kindly tone:
" My son, well pleased am I to see
Thy dealings in prosperity;
May Allah keep thee in good health!
Well hast thou learned the use of wealth.
No longer buried under-ground,
Its comforts spread to all around.
The poor man's blessings on thy name
Are better far than worldly fame.
I called thee hither. Now, behold,
Here are the silver, gems and gold
I took from thee in other days;
Receive them back and go thy ways,
For thou hast learned this truth at last—
World that it might be sown broadcast!
That riches are but worthless pelf
When hoarded only for one's self."

—*Harper's Young People.*

Pansy's New Year's Card.

"Conf—"

"Oh! fie, papa! Fie!"

Stumly old Squire Cranborne put aside with gentle violence the fair hand which his eldest daughter Katherine had placed over his lips.

"I won't be silenced!" he cried. "I ain, heartily, confound all newyay's customs, and especially this one of sending cards to people on New Year's day. It's a nuisance, and ought to be put down. There's the letter-bag more than an hour late, and crammed so full of rubbish that the lock is strained, and I can't get at the bag open at all!"

After another effort, however, the lock yielded, and the angry squire poured out some score or two of letters upon the breakfast-table.

"'Miss Cranborne,' 'Miss Cranborne,' Why, there's one for you, Kitty. Here, take them away—take all the lot—and if you find a letter for me just hand it over."

"Don't be cross, father; and please don't call me Kitty."

The squire just then was finishing his cup of coffee, and, kind of gurgling growl was his only reply.

"Just look!" cried Katherine, turning ingly. She was busily sortin the letters into all of which were packed in one pile. "Just look at them!"

"Are they all for you?"

"All these are. Now you see what it is to be a beauty!"

And an heiress," added her father.

"Oh, of course—and an heiress!

But you do not mean to say, continued the squire, as he took up the letter, that there is not one for my little Pansy?"

Katherine gave a gesture of contempt. "Of course there is not! She is far too insignificant and insipid a creature to receive any such attentions."

"And she is no heiress!" added the squire.

"I do wish you would not make odious allusions to my fortune!"

"Can't help it, Kate. There's no Pansy as beautiful as the flower named her after. But she is no heiress. You understand?"

Katherine did not answer. She was anxiously scrutinizing the handwriting on the envelopes before proceeding to open any of them.

A young girl who had been seated opposite to her now rose, and going to the squire, put her arms round his neck and kissed him fondly.

A world of love came into the old man's eyes, and he stroked her hand caressingly.

"Never mind, Pansy," he said, "I am very glad no one sends you such rubbish. And I am thankful you are no heiress. Perhaps no one will want to take you from me!"

Tears rose into Pansy's eyes, for though she said nothing she could not help feeling a little pang of disappointment at the discovery that none had thought it worth while to send her a card that brilliant New Year's morning. But she shrugged the tears back, and to hide her emotion, kissed her father again and again.

Squire Cranborne, the father of the two motherless girls who were at breakfast with him that morning, had married twice. His first wife, a vain, proud woman, had a large fortune in her own right, and on her decease—which occurred soon after Katherine's birth—she left all her property to her little daughter—to be held in trust until she should either marry or attain the age of twenty-one.

His second wife brought him no portion, save love, beauty and a gentle disposition. She was the eldest daughter of the village curate, and it was a heavy blow to him when she died, on the anniversary of her wedding-day. He had never married again, though quite a young man when left for the second time a widower.

Thus it happened that Katherine and Pansy were half sisters only; the one a rich heiress, and the other with only a very modest portion.

Katherine was within a few months of her majority. Tall and beautiful, she was, like her mother, vain and proud, and duly impressed with the superiority of her own position and personal attractions. Offers she had had in plenty, for she never failed to attract notice and admiration wherever she went; but she had dismissed all her suitors with contumely.

Pansy was a girl of a different stamp altogether; petite in figure and retiring in disposition, she was generally overlooked, but was now intent upon some pretty trifles on a stall close by.

"By Jove," drawled Captain Simister, "Miss Cranborne. Do try—or let me."

"You can try," said Katherine, but her voice was so harsh that all looked at her in surprise.

With well-feigned anxiety the captain watched the motions of the oracle of fate. He pretended to tremble and hesitate at the idea of reading the slip:

"Have you not heard it said full oft—"

He read so far, then stopped suddenly. With an angry exclamation he tore the paper to atoms. The conclusion must have been something most unpalatable.

"What was it, Simister?" cried Sir Charles, laughing.

But the captain's face wore such an angry look, that the baronet saw it would be injudicious to pursue the subject further.

"What could it have been?" whispered Pansy to Sir Charles, as they descended the broad staircase together.

"We shall never know, I expect," replied the baronet. Then, in a tender undertone, he added, inquiringly, "You received a New Year's card this morning?"

"Yes," she answered faintly, though her cheeks were aflame.

"And Miss Cranborne—Pansy—you remember the words on my slip of paper: 'Seek her hand, and buy the ring.' If I buy the ring, will you wear it, Pansy?"

He drew a breath of relief when she turned her blushing, smiling face full upon him. But she lowered her eyes immediately, and said, demurely:

"I don't know—indeed I don't! You must really ask papa!"

A Living Experiment.

Last summer the *Tribune* published an article which, in speaking of other things, let fall the assertion that a family in the city should live well and set a good table on $2 a week for each person in it. This opinion was made the topic of some smart discussion in the papers and in private circles, and was pretty well derided as an impossibility. Miss Juliet Corson, whose name will not be called in query as an authority on the cost or serving of food, in a late article gives the result of an experiment made last August under her own superintendence to test the *Tribune* assertion. The family consisted of five persons in good health, three educated and refined women, the editor in charge of a daily paper, and a child. The test was not an attraction was and could be no other than the rich and beautiful Katherine; who herself was fully convinced that she had a fresh worshipper at her shrine. Accustomed to adulation and to receive attentions from every one, while her half-sister had never had even the semblance of a lover, it had not occurred to her until the arrival of the New Year's card, that Sir Charles could possibly take any notice of insignificant Pansy.

As she opened letter after letter, and spread out the cards on the table before her, she gradually regained her tranquility, and by the time she had finished she said to herself, as she smiled at her lovely counterpart in a mirror:

"It was foolish of me to be vexed. It is impossible that he could pass me over for Pansy! I feel sure he has sent me a card, but it has been delayed, and that one was only addressed to Pansy out of mere kindness of heart."

There was a tap at the door, and her maid entered.

"It is time, miss, to get ready. The carriage is ordered for eleven."

Katherine smiled as she remembered that Sir Charles had promised to accompany them to the country town—some ten miles away—where a bazaar or sale of fancy-work was to be held in aid of the funds required for the restoration of the ancient church.

At the opening ceremony it was expected that most, if not all, the influential families in the county would be represented.

The squire's daughters had both been looking forward with pleased expectation to the occurrence of this event; and when Sir Charles had promised to be their escort, the old squire himself had gladly availed himself of the opportunity of staying away, as such gatherings were very far indeed from being to his taste.

Sir Charles appeared with all a lover's punctuality—that is, he arrived half an hour before the time of starting. To his surprise, he found Katherine was ready too—a most unusual event, for she made it a point of honor always to keep her cavaliers waiting.

If, however, her design was to prevent the possibility of a *tete-a-tete* between the baronet and Pansy, she was perfectly successful. She never once left his side, until they all three entered the carriage at the hall-door.

The squire stood on the steps watching their departure. His glowing countenance was beaming with smiles, and he chuckled gleefully.

"That Howell is a sensible young fellow, and I admire his taste; I don't like the idea of losing my Pansy, though I would rather give her to him than anyone."

* * * * * * *

Crowded as the town had been that New Year's day with all the youth and beauty of the neighborhood, the entrance of Sir Charles with his lovely companions attracted immediate notice, and they were quickly surrounded by crowds of friends and acquaintances. Among those who pressed forward was a certain Captain Simister—a tall, fair man—conspicuous by his thick mustache, and long, flowing yellow hair, which descended to his breast. He was one of Katherine's most pertinacious admirers, and she alternately rebuked and encouraged him, as the humor suited her.

"I am so joyfully glad to see you this morning, Howell," he said, bending down to Katherine.

"Indeed! Why?"

"Then you will know when I follow you?" asked Sir Charles.

"Certainly."

Miss Cranborne put herself under the captain's escort with some misgiving. But at any rate she thought she should not be long discovering what Sir Charles' intentions really were.

The Cave of Mystery, as it had been named, was one of those nonsensical affairs common on these occasions. The principal amusement in connection with it was fortune-telling doll—a quaintly-dress little figure, which could be spun round very much after the fashion of see-to-tum. Arranged around it in circle were numerous small pieces of paper closely folded up. The figure can a kind of wand, which, when gyrations stopped, pointed of cours some one of the before-mentioned pes of paper.

For this peepo futurity a shilling was paid.

"Now, Miss nborne," said the captain, taking this purse, "try your fortune!"

But Katherine utely refused, and declared that the ole thing was too childish for her to take any part in it.

Nor after this d Sir Charles prevail upon Pansy take the trial, so he said:

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"Seek her hand, buy the ing;
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one knew that the gentle, patient little Pansy, so much like the second wife he had loved so fondly, was a favorite.

The manifestations of affection now interchanged between them jarred on Katherine's feelings, and when she had finished examining the superscriptions, and looked up, her fair brows were contracted into an ugly frown.

"Gushing again!" she exclaimed, in a contemptuous voice. "I can't think how you can be so fond of kissing and cuddling."

"You are vexed, Kate" said her father, "and so you are cross with us. I noticed your annoyance increase as you got to the bottom of the pile. You have been expecting a letter which has not arrived. I'll be bound there is not one of those addresses in Sir Charles Howell's handwriting!"

A crimson flush dyed Katherine's face as these words were spoken.

"I did expect a card from Sir Charles, of course," she replied, with difficulty curbing her vexation. "He must have sent one. Are you sure you emptied the letter-bag?"

"Yes, I think so. But you had better look—I have known a letter to remain wedged in a corner more than once."

"And it has happened again," said Katherine, as she drew forth a crumpled envelope.

She glanced eagerly at the handwriting, and then with an angry cry, let the letter fall.

"Not from Sir Charles after all," said the squire, taking hold of the missive. "Why, yes he is; but by George and egad! it's addressed to you, Pansy—it's addressed to you!"

"Oh! impossible!" cried Pansy, blushing and trembling. It must be some mistake."

"Not a bit of it," cried the delighted father, in great exultation. "Here, open it at once and let me see! Why, what a very pretty card it is! Hillo a there, Katherine, where are you going?"

But his eldest daughter made no reply. Gathering up her letters, she left the room hastily, in order that the mortification which rose in her eyes should not be noticed as they coursed down her cheeks.

* * * * * * *

The Sir Charles Howell alluded to in the foregoing conversation was a young baronet who had not long returned from a sojourn in the East.

It was noticed that upon one pretext or other a great deal of his time was passed at Squire Cranborne's, and everybody arrived at the conclusion that the attraction was and could be no other than the rich and beautiful Katherine; who herself was fully convinced that she had a fresh worshipper at her shrine. Accustomed to adulation and to receive attentions from every one, while her half-sister had never had even the semblance of a lover, it had not occurred to her until the arrival of the New Year's card, that Sir Charles could possibly take any notice of insignificant Pansy.

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THE YEAR'S RECORD.

Events of Importance that Occurre in 1879.

JANUARY.—1. Resumption of specie payments in the United States....2. Nine men killed and thirty-three wounded by the bursting of a gun on the British man-of-war Thunderer in the Mediterranean. ....3. Intensely cold weather throughout the United States. Alonzo Garcelon (Democrat), elected governor of Maine by the State Senate....4. Destruction of the Chicago postoffice by fire. Execution of Juan Moncasi in Madrid for attempted assassination of King Alfonso. Failure of the Cornish bank, of Truro, England, for $5,000,000 ....5. Great republican victory at the elections for French senators ....7. The New York legislature meets in the new capitol at Albany....9. Forty Cheyenne Indian prisoners at Fort Robinson, Neb., killed while trying to escape....10. Twenty persons killed by a railroad collision in Russia....11. Two hundred Russian officers and soldiers killed by train breaking through a bridge in Turkey. Intense excitement created in Germany by Bismarck's bill limiting freedom of debate in German parliament....12. The Pope's long circular against socialism, communism, etc., is published....14. Fifty-eight miners killed by an explosion in a Welsh colliery....20. Threatened crisis in France averted by passage of a vote of confidence in the government. Several United States Senators elected .... 22. Severely cold weather and much destitution reported from England....27. Beginning of investigation into the cipher dispatches by Potter committee....30. Resignation of President McMahon and election of Jules Grevy as president of France....31. M. Gambetta elected president of the French chamber of deputies.

FEBRUARY.—3. Exciting debate in executive session of the United States Senate on the New York nominations .... 4. News received of extraordinary precautions taken by European countries to guard against the spread of the plague ravaging Russia....5. Beginning of cipher dispatches investigation in New York by Potter committee....8. Mr. Tilden testifies before Potter committee in a number of States. Strikes begun in England. Russians begin evacuation of Turkish territory and definitive treaty of peace between the two countries signed....11. Fatal land slides in Kansas City, Mo., and Allentown, Pa.... 12. Opening of German parliament....13. Opening of British parliament. Nine Chinamen killed by an explosion of fire-damp in California....14. St. Valentine's day....15. Bill for restricting Chinese emmigration passed by the United States Senate....18. Three persons killed and about twenty-five severely injured by a train falling through a rotten bridge near Selma, Ala.... 21. Details of plague horrors in Russia received....24. Sixteen lives lost by an explosion in Stockton, Cal. British steamship Zanzibar, with complement of thirty-six officers and crew, given up for lost after being out from New York forty-two days. ....26. Reports received of disastrous storms in France, Spain and Italy.

MARCH.—1. President Hayes vetoes the Chinese immigration bill....2. Great fire in Reno, Nev....3. Reports of Potter committee published....4. The Forty-fifth Congress adjourns and the President issues proclamation for extra session of Forty-sixth Congress....5. Close of the Vanderbilt will case in New York....9. Six persons killed at a fire in East St. Louis, Ill. Beginning of international six days' walking match in New York....12. The steamer Pomerania, Hungary, destroyed by a flood. Twelve persons injured by the fall of a gallery during a walking match in New York....13. Marriage of Prince Arthur, Queen Victoria's third son, to Princess Louise Margaret, of Prussia. Arrival of Dayton Morgan's remains in New York....15. Rowell wins international walking match in New York. ....18. Opening of special session of Forty-sixth Congress. Great floods in Transylvania and Hungary. Destruction by fire of Red Rock, Pa.....15. Twelve miners killed and eight injured by an explosion in a salt mine in Wurtemburg, Gennany....16. Great welcome to General Grant in Philadelphia ....19. Details received of heavy battle between Chilians and allied forces of Peru and Bolivia.

How Emigrants are Received in New York.

When a vessel arrives having on board a lot of emigrants, officers from Castle Garden go aboard and check all their baggage, which is then removed to the great baggage-room of the garden. The emigrants are removed to that depot, none being allowed to go ashore until all have passed through the routine of registration, etc. Almost every proper want the emigrants can have may be satisfied within the building. There is a restaurant, at which they may get plain and wholesome food at very reasonable prices; there are exchange offices, at which they may exchange their foreign gold and paper into American money; there are railroad and steamboat offices, at which they may engage transportation to every part of the country; there is abundant space on large settees and clean floors for them to spread their beds; there is a branch of the custom house where they may settle their dues with least inconvenience; there is a hospital in which their sick are immediately cared for; there are interpreters to give them any information they may desire, and through whom they receive letters from friends; there are clerks to examine the tickets they have bought in Europe and see that they have not been swindled; last of all, when they are ready to go forth, if their destinations are away from New York, there are barges which carry them and their luggage, at five o'clock every day, to the principal railways. If they desire to remain in New York they are aided in finding their friends, or, lacking friends, are enabled to get temporary lodgings from emigrant lodging-house keepers, who are licensed and held to the strictest responsibility for their honest treatment. If they are sick or destitute they are sent to Ward's Island, and if they are in want of employment there is a labor bureau in the garden which finds work for great numbers of domestics and laborers. And all this is without charge of a single cent to the emigrants. Even when within five years they come back to the commissioners of emigration for care or cure they are provided for on Ward's Island free of charge.

Named After an American Frigate.

It is a rash thing for an impetuous foreigner to name a child after an American frigate. There has been published a letter which Captain Bunce of the United States navy has received from Konigsberg, East Prussia, wherein an unprecedented obstacle to christening is set forth. It seems that this foreigner had been allowed to go to St. Petersburg and work in a barber's shop he rose in his calling, became foreman and married a peasant girl. He was celebrating his birthday on April 14, 1866, and went to say his prayers in a chapel near the house of Peter the Great. Coming to the river side close to the marble palace, he perceived that the bridge was removed and the passage temporarily interrupted. Retracing his steps he made his way to the summer garden, at the gate of which a crowd was assembling around an imperial equipage. Knowing the carriage to be the emperor's he joined the throng waiting for the monarch's arrival.

Presently there was a stir and animation in the crowd and he saw his majesty in an overcoat. The czar approached the carriage and was putting on his cloak, when a young man, who had been standing behind Kommissaroff, tried to push him aside. The individual had repeatedly attempted to make his way through the surrounding crowd and get nearer the carriage, but Kommissaroff, wishing to see the emperor, would not suffer him pass. At last the individual succeeded in squeezing through. Kommissaroff followed him closely. Hardly had the assassin got to the front ranks when, drawing a pistol from under his overcoat, he levelled it at the emperor. Kommissaroff, who had noticed the movement, caught up his arm, and turning the pistol from its aim, caused it to discharge in the air. In another instant the assassin, a student named Karakasoff, was arrested, and Kommissaroff was lost in the surging crowd. The czar at once drove to the Kasan cathedral. In the meantime generals, officers and persons having access at court assembled in the winter palace. The czar was greeted with tumultuous enthusiasm. He at once sent for Kommissaroff. The peasant was brought before him. He was a youth of middle size and boorish in his manner. The czar advanced and told him that he was raised to the rank and dignity of a nobleman. Then all repaired to the Preobrakhewski cathedral. The town was illuminated, and an immense concourse thronged round the palace. It was the first murderous attempt on a czar that was ever known in Russian history.

The second was made at the grand review given at Paris in honor of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The czar had been riding down the Bois de Boulogne beside the Emperor Napoleon. In front was the grand cordon of the legion of honor and many other decorations. Instead of the rich saddle cloth, such as the other sovereigns rode on, he had a simple bear skin under his saddle, the spoil of one of his hunts in the wilds of St. Petersburg. Tall, well-formed, and of graceful carriage, the czar had not on his cross on horseback in the entire field. Officers of every civilized nation swelled his cortege. Cossacks of the don, officers of the imperial guard, and Arabs from the desert trotted behind him in the review. Dismounting he entered a carriage with the French emperor. Four horses, ridden by postillions, drew it. Squadrons of gendarmes cleared the way. The imperial party moved on through the leafy avenue between the Cascade and the Pre Catalan. Suddenly a young Pole, Biazoofski by name, took deliberate aim at the czar and discharged a double-barreled pistol. The shot failed to take effect. The second tube exploded in the Pole's hands. The carriage checked its progress for an instant, but neither Napoleon nor the Emperor Alexander changed a muscle of the face. They had been perfectly cool. The Emperor of France quietly ordered the postilions to move on. "Forward," said he, and the carriage resumed its usual speed. A soldier of the Cents Gardes had meanwhile cut the assassin down. The crowd, paralyzed for a moment by the shot, sprang forward upon the culprit like famished wolves, and mangled him with blows, kicks, and maledictions. He was instantly beaten to death. A soldier grasped him by the throat and strangled him, while the enraged populace seized him and beat him till he fell unconscious to the ground. The emperor repaired, as usual, to the Russian church. Next day a magnificent ball was given in honor of his escape.

The third attempt is fresh in memory. The czar received this warning at a celebration of the 42nd Easter festival at the winter palace, attended by the whole imperial family and many of the highest officials and nobles of the country, attired in their grandest gala dress. Many people went to the palace that night, and among others there came a lady in a carriage and alighted at the "commandant's entry" about midnight, the usual hour for attending the night service. Being unknown to the porter she asked to be shown to the apartment of one of the ladies of honor to the empress, a Mlle. Tutcheff. On being informed that Mlle. Tutcheff was already in waiting upon her majesty, the strange lady inquired for another lady of honor, and ascended the staircase of the palace, following the footman who led her. But on her doing so, one of the courtiers of the palace happened to look at her feet and observed that she had black boots, which did not at all correspond with her splendid dress. This fact was communicated to the police officials, and sufficed for exciting their suspicions. The lady was promptly arrested, and proved to be a man in disguise. It is supposed that the emperor was informed of the occurrence during the holy office, as he refused to go through the ceremony of Eastern congratulations usual among the Russian people at this festival in New York, to name her after the United States frigate Marion, which the child's mother happened to see and admire. They little thought that they would encounter any difficulty with their somewhat clumsy officials at home, but when they sought to have the child christened and gave the frigate's name as her godmother, there was considerable shrugging of shoulders and at last a flat refusal to comply with their request without the written consent of the party in question, according to law. What the parents are now anxious to have the captain of the vessel do is to sign this certificate: "I hereby certify as the commanding officer of the United States frigate Marion, that there is no objection to the ship being registered as godmother of the daughter of Frederick Wyneken and his wife, Mrs. Lucy Wyneken, born in the city of New York, United States, on March 9, 1878." The father assures the captain that not the slightest liability will be incurred either by himself or by the frigate.

As many women learn to know their husbands, they wish they had learned to "No" them when they were only sweet

A CHARMED LIFE.

The Emperor of Russia's Three Miraculous Escapes From Death.

It is scarcely seven months ago that the czar stood at the door of the Kasan cathedral, and giving his hand to the officials of the empire said: "This is the third time that God has saved me." Exactly thirteen years before, on the same day of the month, he had knelt in that cathedral and had given thanks to the "Holy Mother of God of Kasan" that through the agency of a peasant, one Osip Ivanovith Kommissaroff, he had been saved from the assassin's knife.

Osip Kammissaroff was a young man of twenty-five, born in a village belonging to Baron Kuster, to whom Kommissaroff stood in the relation of a liberated, annually paying serf. Having been allowed to go to St. Petersburg and work in a barber's shop he rose in his calling, became foreman and married a peasant girl. He was celebrating his birthday on April 14, 1866, and went to say his prayers in a chapel near the house of Peter the Great. Coming to the river side close to the marble palace, he perceived that the bridge was removed and the passage temporarily interrupted. Retracing his steps he made his way to the summer garden, at the gate of which a crowd was assembling around an imperial equipage. Knowing the carriage to be the emperor's he joined the throng waiting for the monarch's arrival.

Presently there was a stir and animation in the crowd and he saw his majesty in an overcoat. The czar approached the carriage and was putting on his cloak, when a young man, who had been standing behind Kommissaroff, tried to push him aside. The individual had repeatedly attempted to make his way through the surrounding crowd and get nearer the carriage, but Kommissaroff, wishing to see the emperor, would not suffer him pass. At last the individual succeeded in squeezing through. Kommissaroff followed him closely. Hardly had the assassin got to the front ranks when, drawing a pistol from under his overcoat, he levelled it at the emperor. Kommissaroff, who had noticed the movement, caught up his arm, and turning the pistol from its aim, caused it to discharge in the air. In another instant the assassin, a student named Karakasoff, was arrested, and Kommissaroff was lost in the surging crowd. The czar at once drove to the Kasan cathedral. In the meantime generals, officers and persons having access at court assembled in the winter palace. The czar was greeted with tumultuous enthusiasm. He at once sent for Kommissaroff. The peasant was brought before him. He was a youth of middle size and boorish in his manner. The czar advanced and told him that he was raised to the rank and dignity of a nobleman. Then all repaired to the Preobrakhewski cathedral. The town was illuminated, and an immense concourse thronged round the palace. It was the first murderous attempt on a czar that was ever known in Russian history.

The second was made at the grand review given at Paris in honor of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The czar had been riding down the Bois de Boulogne beside the Emperor Napoleon. In front was the grand cordon of the legion of honor and many other decorations. Instead of the rich saddle cloth, such as the other sovereigns rode on, he had a simple bear skin under his saddle, the spoil of one of his hunts in the wilds of St. Petersburg. Tall, well-formed, and of graceful carriage, the czar had not on his cross on horseback in the entire field. Officers of every civilized nation swelled his cortege. Cossacks of the don, officers of the imperial guard, and Arabs from the desert trotted behind him in the review. Dismounting he entered a carriage with the French emperor. Four horses, ridden by postillions, drew it. Squadrons of gendarmes cleared the way. The imperial party moved on through the leafy avenue between the Cascade and the Pre Catalan. Suddenly a young Pole, Biazoofski by name, took deliberate aim at the czar and discharged a double-barreled pistol. The shot failed to take effect. The second tube exploded in the Pole's hands. The carriage checked its progress for an instant, but neither Napoleon nor the Emperor Alexander changed a muscle of the face. They had been perfectly cool. The Emperor of France quietly ordered the postilions to move on. "Forward," said he, and the carriage resumed its usual speed. A soldier of the Cents Gardes had meanwhile cut the assassin down. The crowd, paralyzed for a moment by the shot, sprang forward upon the culprit like famished wolves, and mangled him with blows, kicks, and maledictions. He was instantly beaten to death. A soldier grasped him by the throat and strangled him, while the enraged populace seized him and beat him till he fell unconscious to the ground. The emperor repaired, as usual, to the Russian church. Next day a magnificent ball was given in honor of his escape.

The third attempt is fresh in memory. The czar received this warning at a celebration of the 42nd Easter festival at the winter palace, attended by the whole imperial family and many of the highest officials and nobles of the country, attired in their grandest gala dress. Many people went to the palace that night, and among others there came a lady in a carriage and alighted at the "commandant's entry" about midnight, the usual hour for attending the night service. Being unknown to the porter she asked to be shown to the apartment of one of the ladies of honor to the empress, a Mlle. Tutcheff. On being informed that Mlle. Tutcheff was already in waiting upon her majesty, the strange lady inquired for another lady of honor, and ascended the staircase of the palace, following the footman who led her. But on her doing so, one of the courtiers of the palace happened to look at her feet and observed that she had black boots, which did not at all correspond with her splendid dress. This fact was communicated to the police officials, and sufficed for exciting their suspicions. The lady was promptly arrested, and proved to be a man in disguise. It is supposed that the emperor was informed of the occurrence during the holy office, as he refused to go through the ceremony of Eastern congratulations usual among the Russian people at this festival in New York, to name

A State Executioner.

In the *Kleine Journal*, a daily newspaper recently started in Berlin by the Prussian railway king, Dr. Stroussberg, is published some curious details of an interview recently granted to the writer by Krauts, the State executioner, who beheaded Hoedel last summer. While "Monsieur de Berlin" was chatting pleasantly with his visitor about the would-be regicide—Krauts' first performance as a headsman—a knock was heard at the door, and a footman in splendid livery entered the room with the request that the Scharfrichter would be pleased to speak with him for a moment in the passage. Krauts went out with the lackey, and, after a brief interchange of sentences in an undertone, was heard to say aloud: "Tell her excellency the lady-countess that I am very sorry, but I cannot, dare not, do it!" Interrogated, upon his return, by the visitor, with respect to the mission of the mysterious man-servant, he replied with a smile: "Oh, it was only a request from one of my 'sympathizers,' such as reach me several times a week. You may often see the handsomest equipages in Berlin standing at the corner of the Mulck strasse. They bring me lady visitors—young and old, pretty and ugly. Yes yes; many ladies of our highest aristocracy have called upon me, and have insisted upon seeing my wife, when I was not at home." And what did these ladies want?" "The merest rubbish. Hair-cuttings of criminals, for instance—a blood-stained pocket-handkerchief—a morsel of bread from the headsman's breakfast-table, or one of my gloves. Krauts himself is a fine young fellow decorated with the iron cross for valor in the field. Like most subordinate functionaries in Prussia, he was a non-commissioned officer in the army, and received his present appointment upon discharge, as a reward for faithful and gallant services. He is married and the proud father of a fine little boy to their apparent to this important office. With a touch of quaint piety, he introduced this lad to his visitor's notice as "his successor, please God!" and observed that, though he had passed an uneasy night before the morning fixed for Hoedel's execution, when he looked to his "clients" impudent, he had slept like a top he thanked God for making the business so easy for him."—*London Telegraph.*

Drowning's a Substitute for the Halter

"My opinion of hanging, do you say?" said Dr. F.A. Thomas, of East Eighty-fifth street. I have a very poor opinion of it. It is a relic of barbarism which ought to have been abandoned by our grandfathers."

"Whatswould you substitute for it?" asked the reportar.

"I hope you won't be astonished when I tell you. I believe drowning would be the best way to end the lives of our great criminals. Don't laugh! Have you ever seen a person who was nearly drowned?"

"No."

"Well, perhaps you have read of such cases?"

"No."

"Well, then, let me tell you that in every such case that I have heard of the rescued person invariably reported the first sensation of drowning as rather pleasant than otherwise. Up to the disappearance of consciousness, indeed, the person experienced only agreeable sensations. Therefore it appears to be the least unpleasant method. Managed with the most ordinary care it would never fail, by hanging, shooting or poisoning. That would be a great point gained certainly, for nothing shocks the public more than bungling executions."

"Do you think the public would accept such a radical change?" asked the reporter.

"That is a question that you are better able to answer than I am. Of course, if the public is satisfied, it is useless to discuss the matter at all. If public opinion won't consent to substitute another method of executing criminals then I would suggest that an expert at hanging should be appointed in each State. The work should not be intrusted to inexperienced men like sheriffs, who are apt to be unnerved even when they know enough to make suitable preparations. The business of putting to death should be in the hands of men regularly trained for that business."—*Interview in New York Herald.*

How Animals Enjoy Themselves.

Small birds chase each other about in play; but perhaps the conduct of the crane and trumpeter is most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersaults. The Americans call it the mad bird on account of these singularities. Water birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other, and clear the surface of the water with outstretched neck and flapping wings, throwing abundant spray around. Deer often engage in sham battle, or trial of strength, by twisting their horns together and pushing for the mastery.

All animals pretending violence in their play, stop short of exercising it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite; and the courageous cat, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him, and makes feints of biting him. Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey. Young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn wind. They crouch and steal forward, ready for the spring, the body quivering and tail vibrating with emotion; they bound on the moving leaf and again spring forward to another. Benger saw young jaguars and cougars playing with round substances like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are the analogues of monkeys, full of mischief, play and mimicry. There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air burying them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "cur ack!" triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stunning for his amusement.—*From the Passions of Animals.*

Gambetta Broke his Engagement.

Gambetta is a bachelor; but he has lived so long without having at least contemplated marriage. The story of his engagement to an heiress in Western France, and its sudden breaking off, gives us a fresh glimpse of his character. From the time of his leaving his humble home at Cahors, till his rise to the highest rank of public personages, Gambetta lived with a faithful, loving, devoted man, who had followed him to Paris, and who made everywhere he went a pleasant home for him. She was at once his maid-of-all-work and his congenial companion; and he was as deeply attached to her as she to him. His engagement to a handsome and accomplished girl with a dot of $7,000,000 was broken to the good aunt, but she yielded meekly to the inevitable. When the arrangements for the marriage were being discussed, however, the young lady put it into her head to make it a condition of their union that the aunt should be excluded from the new establishment. She was scarcely elegant enough to adorn gilded *salons*. Gambetta explained how much his aunt had been to him; the rich beauty was only too inadequate. Gambetta took up his hat, and with a profound bow, said to the lady: "we were not made to understand each other." And she was out in the cold.—*Good Words.*

NECROLOGY.

Persons of Prominence Who Died in 1879.

JANUARY.—1. Judge Charles T. Sherman, brother of Secretary and General Sherman; Cleveland, Ohio; 67....2. Caleb Cushing, prominent American lawyer and politician; Newburgport, Mass.; 79....4. Juan Moncasi, would-be assassin of Spanish king; executed in Madrid; 22....6. Morton McMichael, ex-mayor of Philadelphia and publisher of the *North American*; Philadelphia; 62;....8. Julian Hartridge, Congressman from Georgia: Washington, D. C.; 46.... 10. Gustave Schleicher, Congressman from Texas; Washington; 56;....13. Commodore John Guest, U. S. navy; Portsmouth, N.H.; 57....20. John Blair Scribner, head of well-known publishing house; New York; 28....21. George S. Hilliard, American author of note; Longwood, Mass; 67 ....27. Dr. Henry R. Linderman, director United States mint; Washington; 54.

FEBRUARY.—2. Richard Henry Dana, eminent American author; Boston, Mass; 93 ....3. General George Cadwalader, veteran of war with Mexico; Philadelphia, 73....7. Thomas Lord

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan, 8, 1880.

VOL. XIII.

With the new year, 1880, the REPORTER enters upon its XIIIth volume, and the second oldest paper in the county. In all our modesty we can not refrain from expressing our satisfaction at the favorable reception this paper has met at the hands of the people of this county, placing it among the first in influence and circulation. It has always been our aim to have the REPORTER occupy this position and to deserve the support that has been accorded to it. We have endeavored to uphold the right and denounce the wrong. As a democratic organ the REPORTER has always aimed to be *fair*. Our local news department, we flatter ourselves, has been second to that of no other paper in the county, and in the general news of the day we have come up to the standard of the best county weeklies in this state. There are few county papers in Pennsylvania that furnish as much reading matter in their columns as is found each week in the columns of the REPORTER—as will readily be seen by a comparison.

In conducting the REPORTER in the future we shall follow the line marked out in the past, only that we shall try to improve. We do not claim infallibility; for any shortcoming or error of opinion we ask that charity which men must have for men, credit for purity of intention.

The friends of the REPORTER have our thanks for their support and encouragement, and we shall feel pleased to have their ranks swelled by any kind word that may bring it new patrons.

The Washington people did not give Grant a reception when he visited the national capital last week. Don Cameron took him to his place for his vittles, which is about all theer was of it.

So there is one city at least that did not make a fool of itself.

Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, was offered the Russian mission by the fraudulent President, but he declined the honor. He says that he wants to attend to his own business. The English mission is also vacant. These are both first class places, yet Hayes has not yet been able to find stoppers for them.

We do not believe that a majority of the rank and file of Pennsylvania republicans favor Grant for a third term but Don Cameron does and that secures the state for Grant, nolens volens. If Cameron is to be snubbed the republicans can do it simply by saying they will have their own choice regardless of Cameron's wishes.

The king killer this time appeared in Spain, and tried to shoot Alfonso. He was a berdless youth, and like all the rest, missed his mark, the bullet whizzing past the face of the queen. The king killers somehow are poor shots, they all miss their aim, the only one coming nearest being the one who wounded William of Germany in the arm last year.

Don Cameron's calling the republican state convention to meet as early as 4th of February, has caused a little ripple among the anti-Grant men. Don's plan is thus to make sure of a Grant delegation to the national convention, before his party gets time to take a second thought over the matter. The republicans of this state are carried in Cameron's hip pocket along with his nosewrag and must submit and say they like it.

With the commencement of the new year, the new legal rate of interest in New York is six per cent. instead of seven as heretofore. For quite a number of years an effort was made in the Penn'a legislature to bring the legal rate in this state up to that of New York; but since the latter has come down to our own rate we suppose the matter of raising the legal rate of interest in their state will no longer be brought up.

The republicans who have been clamoring for a "strong man at the head of the government," may find such an article in Gov. Garcelon:

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:—"Governor Garcelon is the most obstinate of men. Congressman Frye, his brother-in-law, told me that Garcelon did not speak to him for over a year on account of political differences; that, as his attorney, when Garcelon had any law business, he would sit in his carriage, send in a note to Frye and receive his opinion in writing and that, when Garcelon came to Frye's house, he would never go in until he learned that Frye was away from home."

Let us have light! Gas stock is getting light, and has already fallen £5 on a share in London on account of Edison's announcement that he has discovered the secret in making the electric light cheap by the simple horse-shoe shaped carbonised paper; on the other hand electric light stock, $100 per share, originally, has taken big jumps. The Sun of 31 ult., says two shares of the Edison Electric Light company's stock were sold yesterday at $3,500 per share. It was learned that $4,500 per share is bid for a lot of ten shares. A member of the company who holds 200 shares, said yesterday that he was offered $700,000 for his holdings a week before Christmas, and is now offered $800,000.

Here is an other instance of the caution with which circumstantial evidence should be taken in convicting a person of crime: Although James McCulley was pronounced by a jury the murderer of Charles Brady, at Marietta, Pa., he persistently denied his guilt during the five years which he spent in prison, where he was sent for life, and just before dying he very solemnly protested his innocence. The murder was committed ten years ago. Brady kept a small barroom, and was found dead in it one morning, having been killed with a club. McCulley was a bummer, and had been seen drinking in the saloon late on the preceding night. There was blood on his clothes, too, and his boots fitted the imprints on the muddy floor. His counsel firmly believed him innocent, but could not save him. Leonard Shields died a few days ago, after confessing himself the real murderer.

Dan Rice has carried the ways of the circus into his new business of evangelism. He uses letter headings on which a circus clown is gaudily pictured on a skeleton horse, and in red letters are the words: "Dan ... New Departure— ... Rostrum ... Dan ... sing."

FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

In 1876 the democrats had three fruit orchards that bore a large crop, ripe and perfect. Republican thieves broke over the fences, and stole the fruit and even carried off the trees.

There was a "strong man at the head of the government," who called out the army and protected the thieves.

MAINE.

In 1879 a fruit tree stood close on the line on republican ground, its branches nearly half over on other soil, and when the fruit from these dropped, the fellows across the line picked some of it up. This caused a big howl among the fellows who stole fruit trees and all of three whole orchards in 1876. But there is "a strong man at the head of the government" in Maine, who swears by his little army that he will see fair-play.

Hurrah for Garcelon!

MAINE.

The latest from Maine is about thus: Gov. Garcelon submitted twelve points relative to the duty in counting the returns to the Supreme court, which is all republican. The most of these questions the court decided against the governor and in favor of their republican brethren who were counted out by the operation of their own law; and a few of the question were decided in avor of the governor.

The next question is whether the governor has the right to recall the certificates already issued, and issue certificates to the members counted out; or whether the counted out must now contest seats when the legislature meets.

In the Florida case when the vote was stolen from Tilden the Supreme Court pronounced against the steal but the returning board disregarded the Supreme Court and counted Tilden out in spite of it.

In 1875 republican state convention of Pennsylvania declared "a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable examples, limits the presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the presidency of any person for a third term."

And yet Cameron intends to carry the Pennsylvania republican delegation to Chicago for Grant and a third term.

One of the fugitive Mollies has delivered himself to the authorities. His name is Edward Curley, of Columbia county, who is charged with the murder of John Gunning, an old man in Centralia on July 26, 1876, since which time he has been a fugitive from justice, returned to his family at Centralia on 4th and delivered himself up to the authorities. After a hearing he was committed to jail at Bloomsburg for trial. At his trial it is expected he will turn states evidence and expose the participants in a number of murders committed in the vicinity of Centralia, which was the scene of many bloody tragedies during the reign of the Mollie Maguires. During Curley's hearing Michael Brogan, who recently married a daughter of Gunning's, became very much excited, and drawing a revolver attempted to shoot him. The town is very much excited.

In this issue of the REPORTER the Chairman of the Dem. Co. Committee, J. L. Spangler, esq., announces the names of the Standing Committee. In looking over the list we see that Mr. Spangler has constituted it with a view to business and that he means an active contest and energetic work for the pending great campaign. We are gratified thus early to see Mr. Spangler alive to his duties. He is young, able, a good organizer and speaker, and will make a lively campaign in this county. No better selection could have been made for the post of Chairman. The committee, too, are the right kind of material to be the right hand men of the Chairman. We know each one to be an active and earnest democrat who can be relied upon for good effective work when the campaign opens.

The retiring Chairman Mr. D. F. Fortney, having lead the organization in one of the most trying times in the history of the party in this county, goes out leaving the party in splendid trim. He was the hardest working Chairman we yet had, and his labors crowned the party with success and himself with the grateful acknowledgment from every honest democrat, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

KELLOGG'S VINDICATION IN MAINE.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Herald. Persons anxious to "look up" on the true inwardness of the Maine case can find useful reading in the Louisiana chronicles of 1873, when Kellogg and McHenry each set up a government of his own and General Grant recognized Kellogg as the rightful Executive, even though he had been beaten by 10,000 at the polls. General Grant took the position that the Returning Board was commissioned under the laws of Louisiana to do exactly what the Maine Greenbackers have done, and under identical authority—count out one lot and count in another. The Greenbackers have dosed the Republicans with Louisiana physic, and have shown how chickens come home to roost. Never, perhaps, in the history was there such a case of "bloody instructions plaguing the inventors." Kellogg chuckles gleefully when asked about Maine.

The Hartford Times offers the following as a Connecticut reminder to the Maine Republicans: In 1862 the vote for Representatives in Farmington, Conn., was as follows:

Henry L. Rood, Rep.	331
Allen G. Brady, Dem.	325
A. G. Brady, Dem.	6
A. Brady, Dem.	1
	— 332

Mr. Rood was declared to be elected by a Republican Moderator. In 1876 the vote for Town Clerk, Farmington, was as follows:

Charles F. Church, Dem.	232
Gideon H. Welch, Rep.	229
G. H. Welch, Rep.	3
G. Welch, Rep.	1
	— 233

Mr. Welch was declared elected by a Republican Moderator, who reversed the ruling for his party's benefit.

The widow of ex-gov. Wm. F. Johnston, of this state, is an applicant for the Kittanning post office.

Gen. Grant once said that the best way to bring about the repeal of a bad law is to enforce it. We think the Maine republicans find a crumb here.

A compromise on the Maine trouble, which we propose to republicans: Let Hayes give up his fraudulent office to Tilden on condition that the Maine republicans who were counted out by an enforcement of their own law, get their seats in the assembly.

Washington has a good many cases of small pox, besides a big fraud in the white house. Just what things will come to.

Be... stands by Gov. Garcelon ... affair, and says he does ... governor could have ...

EDISON'S GREAT WORK.

That Edison has accomplished his great work there is no longer reason to doubt. The reader of the REPORTER will be interested in the report of a visit by a representative of the Herald, to Menlo Park the other day. He says Edison's laboratory was to-night thrown open to the general public for the inspection of his electric light. Extra trains were run from east and west, and, notwithstanding the stormy weather, hundreds of persons availed themselves of the privilege. The laboratory was brilliantly illuminated with twenty-five electric lamps, the office and counting room with eight, and twenty others were distributed in the streets leading to the depot and in some of the adjoining houses. The entire system was explained in detail by Edison and his assistants, and the light was subjected to a variety of tests. Among others the inventor placed one of the electric lamps in a large glass jar filled with water and turned on the current, the little horseshoe filament when thus submerged burned with the same bright steady illumination as it did in the air, the water not having the slightest effect upon it. The lamp was kept thus under water for four hours. Another test was turning the electric current off and on one of the lamps with great rapidity as many times as it was calculated as the light would be turned and of in actual household illumination in a priod of thirty years, and no perceptible variation either in the brilliancy, stedidness or durability of the lamp occurrd. The method of regulating the supply of electricity at the central station was explained in detail, as was also the electric motor; the latter was made to pump water and run a sewing machin with only as much electricity as was necessary to give out an illumination of the brilliance of an ordinary gas jet.

To illstrate, Mr. Edison simply attached to wires of the motor to an electric lamp disconnecting the latter. The rapid chnges from light to power and from power back again to light attracted much attntion and elicited not a little admiratin. The method of producing the currrt, the mode of measurement of the electricity consumed, the manner of conneding the wires and the other incidentadetails were practically illustrated. The simple method of preparing the orseshoe filament attracted much attetion. At one of the tables in the laboratry an assistant sat with a small pune in his hand punching from pieces of cadboard the little horseshoes. Another assitant then placed several at a time in an iron mould five inches square and placed the latter in the furnace. At th expiration of a little more than an hor the mould was taken out and the carbnized papers shown. At this stage thy are quite fragile, and it is only afterbeing subjected to the action of the ectric current that they become reasonbly strong. The vacuum pumps were kept working, and hundreds witnessed th method of obtaining the vacuun in th bulbs of the lamp. The wires leadin from the generators to the vaious lamps were followed in all their connections. They were ordinary copper wires of about one-eighth of an inch ti diameter.

The regulation of the current was carried onin the lower part of the laboratory, a young man by the aid of a small wheel trning off the current to any degree deired. Attached to all the chandeliers, which are of the pattern frequently sed, were screws, by the turning of which the light could be turned on or offas readily as gas. The centre of attracton during the exhibition was Edison himself, who was attired in a rough sut of working clothes. For hours he as surrounded, first by one throng and then by another, and he found it almost impossible to get away. Many had come in the expectation of seeing a dignified, elegantly dressed person, and were much surprised to find him a simple young man attired in the homeliest manner, using for his explanations not high sounding, technical terms, but the plainest and simplest language. The sceptics were severe in their cross-questioning, but to all their interrogatories as to expense, amount of horse power consumed, proposed method of working and all other details he gave prompt, simple and direct answers, which were readily understood and always convincing. When argued with that the gas companies could reduce the price of gas much lower than it was at present and still make a profit, thus successfully competing with the electric light, he referred to the electric moter to be used in connection with his system, pointing out that even if gas and electricity cost exactly the same to produce the electric motor could make a vast difference in favor of electricity, insomuch as the plant of the latter would be kept in use nearly all day and night—in the daytime furnishing power in the night time furnishing illumination—while the gas was serviceable for only four or five hours every night, being idle throughout the day, but he insisted that without the electric motor gas could not be produced nearly as cheap as electricity under any circumstances.

The rise and decline of Grangerism in the West is one of the notable incidents of our civilization. In Iowa, in 1872, there were in round numbers 2,100 Granges, with a membership of 40,000. Now there are only 200 Grnges, with a membership of 5,000. In some other States there is a similar shwing. Politicians diverted the Grange from original purposes.

All right, Mr. *Gazette*—we take stock—it can be run by gas simply by laying a pipe into the *Gazette* office.—*Reporter.*

That wouldn't do. If you see such a pipe you'd think there was a barrel of something at the end, he sucking at it all the time, and thus imped the work.—Lewistown *Gazette.*

Is the latter a natural inference that would be drawn from the fact that the *Gazette* office keeps on hand a supply of the ardent for guzzling?

A boiler explosion in the St. Louis quarter, France, killed 8 persons and wounded two.

Four negroes charged with murder were taken from jail on Sunday night at Amite, Louisiana, by a mob of fifty men, and shot to death. Two other prisoners are reported liberated.

By sending us four new cash subscribers for one year we will send you the Reporter one year free.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE—Of the many Guides and seed and Plnt Catalogues sent out by our Seedsmen and Nurserymen, and that are doing much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so ... none so instructive as *Vick's F...* Its paper is the choicest, its ill... some, and given by the ... its Colored Plate is a gem ... though costing but five c... enough for a gift book, ... parlor table. Published ... Rochester, N. Y.

HORRIBLE.

A BRIDGE WITH A TRAIN OF HUMAN FREIGHT BLOWN INTO THE WATER.

Two Hundred Persons Supposed to Have Been Downed.

London, December 29, a. m.—A portion of the bridge across the Freth of Tay was blown down while a train from Edinburgh to Dundee was cossing, at 7:14 o'clock last night. The gale was so strong that steamboats were unalle to reach the scene of the disaster, but several mail bags have been washed ashore four miles from the bridge, and there is no doubt that the train is in the water. The passengers, who are certainly all drowned, are variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in number.

Very Latest.—The missing Dundee train was seen crossing the bridge, when suddenly a flash of fire became visible. The railway officials, in spite of the gale, walked along the bridge from Dundee until they found there was a large gap, caused by the fall of two or three of the largest spans.

Three Hundred and Fifteen People Lost.

New York, December 29.—A special from Dundee says: "The appalling catastrophe of last evenin has thrown the city into a state of frantic excitement, and the neigh borhood of the fatal bridge is thronged with horror stricken visitors. Not a soul escaped who was on the ill-fated train. The gallantry of James Roberts the Locomotive Superintendent of the North British railroad of Dundee, and Station Master Smith, in venturing out on the bridge, is highly commended. In spite of the fury of the gale, which rendered the attempt doubly perilous, after tremendous exertions, their hands lacerated by clinging to the rails for dear life, they reached the edge of the fatal gap. Here they discovered that thirteen girders, each 245 feet wide and weighing 250 tons, all forming a kind of tunnel in the middle of the bridge, had been washed away. Nothing remained but bare iron piers. About one-third of the whole structure had vanished. Thirteen brick work stumps were to be seen in the midst of the waves. It is positively asserted that three hundred and fifteen people are lost.

London, December 30.—The Government has sent two inspectors to ascertain the particulars of the Tay bridge disaster and has also directed formal inquiry into the occurrence. Divers have thus far been unable to discover the wrecked train. They will make another effort to-day. The place where the train sank is full of quicksands and if the bodies of the drowned are not recovered within a few days they will become embedded with the cars beyond recovery.

The Queen has telegraphed to the Provost of Dundee tendering sympathy to the bereaved. Only one body has so far been recovered; and that in a badly mutilated condition. Various accounts agree in placing the total loss of life at ninety.

A Strong Railroad Bridge.

The bridge across the Frith of Tay was completed in 1813, having been in process of construction for several years. When finished it was pronounced one of the strongest and most trustworthy pieces of railroad bridge engineering in the world. Including its approaches, the bridge is about two miles in length and at the highest point, ninety-two feet above high water, and seventy-eight feet at its lowest. The superstruction consists wholly of wrought iron girders. For a mile and a half the bridge is perfectly straight, but there is a curve of about a quarter of a mile radius at each end. The gap created in the bridge through which the train from Edinburg was precipitated last night is not less than half a mile in length. It includes seven spans of 245 feet each and one of 145 feet.

The passengers were formerly transferred from a point near Newport across the Frith to Dundee in steamboats, which mode of transportation was superceded by the bridge. The Frith is always a stormy piece of water and receives the inflow of all the streams of Perth and a large proportion of those from Forfarshire, and is navigable for vessels of five hundred tons.

RAILROAD DATA.

We learn from a gentleman who has every opportunity to know whereof he speaks, that the financial relations existing between the Pa. R. R. Co., and the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek R. R. Co., are as follows:

Indebtedness of the L., C. & S. C. R. R. Co.: Whole No. of shares, 7437, amounting to $371,850. Whole amount paid on stock $296,312. The Pa. R. R. Co. holds, of the number, 859 shares, making $42,950, leaving outside parties an investment of $253,362. The Pa. R. R. Co's investment is 1944 bonds of $1,000 each, upon which is unpaid interest $405,320. The following sums show the investment o Pa. Co. in the Spruce Creek:

Stock	$42,950
Bonds	1,944,000
Interest	404,320
Total	$2,391,270
Am't paid by other parties	253,362
	2,137,908

It is the intention of the Pa. R. R. Co. to finish up the portion now graded from Tyrone to Thompson's Furnace; and then put the middle link through as speedily as possible. We may therefore look for brisk work west of Spring Mills before long, so says the Lewisburg Chronicle.

EXECUTION OF AN INDIAN CANNIBAL.

Winnipeg, Man., December 30.—The Indian cannibal, Swift Runner, was executed at Fort Saskatchewan on the 29th inst., this being the first legal execution in the Northwest Territory. He was convicted on his own confession of having killed and eaten his mother, his wife and seven children during last winter.

London, Dec. 31, 1879.—There are now 10,000 miners on strike in the Mons district of Belgium.

Great floods occurred in the Canary Islands on the 21st inst. Houses and crops were destroyed.

The News' Pesth despatch reports that a terrible dynamite explosion has occurred in the brick works at Altofen, killing several persons.

EXPOSITION OF 1876. Wandering through the United States section of this truly wonderful Exhibition, hyperornamented and over-displayed as the most of it is, I came upon an elegant glass case, whose modesty was the more conspicuous from its neighbors' finery, surmounted by the motto Dignis Præmia and displaying, in neat packages, the medical preparations of the house of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

I was aware of the world-wide reputation of this eminent firm, for the character and quality of their goods, and remember well their agents in London, Messrs Newberry, in St. Paul's Churchyard. Having a leisure hour, I determined to examine the contents of this case, myself, and I was surprised to see the delicate perfection to which they have brought their household remedies. I was chagrined at the reflection that, while we have at home the most skilful and, pre-eminently the best, physicians in the world, these Yankee doctors distance us so far in the line of popular medicines for family use. They have the sharpness to take advantage of the high scientific discoveries among us and make pills and potions as palatable as they are salutary. I was told by a leading druggist in Philadelphia, that Dr. Ayer's manufactory was the largest in America, giving employment to hundreds. I must go to Lowell and see it, on my way home.—[Cond on 3rd p. of the London (Eng.)

DEATH OF JAMES AIKEN.

James Aiken, who will be remembered by many of our readers as a school teacher at Aaronsburg, some 30 years ago, is no more. From the Lewisburg Chronicle, of Jan. 1, we take the following notice of his death:

Our community was greatly startled upon hearing, this morning, that Mr. James Aiken was dead.

He had been boarding with Mr. Jesse M. Cornelius, corner of 7th and St. Louis streets. Last evening, before retiring, he remarked to some of the family that he felt unusually well, and left them in an excellent humor. This morning, not appearing as early as usual, he was called, but gave no answer. Suspicions being aroused that all was not right, a member of the family went up to his bed, and found him rigidly embraced in the arms of death, with his hands crossed on his breast, and no indication of having suffered any pain. Dr. Thornton was called in to examine his remains, who pronounced it a case of natural death—a painless transfer from the physical to the spiritual world.

Mr. Aiken was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 24, 1789, and was therefore 80 years, 4 months and 6 days old.

TUSSEYVILLE.

MR. EDITOR:—Believing that a few lines from this vicinity would be perused with interest and pleasure, by many readers of the REPORTER, I will, by your permission, proceed to write.

The past two weeks have been weeks of uncommon interest with us. Not that every week is not interesting in this village, but the past two weeks and especially the past week have been unusually so—occasioned by the strange conduct of one of our best citizens. For some time past it has been noticed that Mr. H. C. Shirk has acted strangely in many ways, sometimes talking to others, giving his opinion that true happiness does not consist in the acquisition and possession of wealth, in large bank accounts, magnificent and splendid houses, beautifully furnished and adorned, stables filled with horses, pens full of porkers, but that true happiness consisted in doing good to others; then again he would speak of Voltaires declaration, viz: that an unmarried man is but half a perfect being, and that it requires the other half to make things right. Now of course this is not strange, since a man has a right to express his opinion, but then but a few days since he was seen to dress himself with extraordinary care, pack his grip sack, and after bidding his friends good bye and giving the necessary instructions to the hired boy relative to farm duties, wended his way to the Red Mill dam and there he went down and disappeared, leaving his friends to conjecture as to what purpose he went down, but a day or two since the secret was disclosed. He returned when his friends for the first time discovered what had been the matter with him and naturally wondered at their own blindness. Leaning upon his arm as he stepped from the buggy, was one of the fairest daughters of Sweet Hollow. They both looked happy and contented, and we sincerely hope they were and may always remain so. Now in reading these statements some allowance may be made for exaggeration. U. S.

NEW RAILROAD.—It is proposed to connect the coal region of Tioga county, Pa., with the Pennsylvania and Reading systems by building a road from Antrim, the terminus of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim road, into the Pine Creek valley and down that stream to the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Jersey Shore, thence down the West Branch to Williamsport. The distance is about forty miles through a rough and difficult country, but the Pine Creek route is said to be intirely practicable. Part of it was surveyed several years ago by the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo company.

CENTRE COUNTY GRANGES.

At the recent meeting of the State Grange of Penn'a, held at Bloomsburg, the following interesting report was read by Leonard Rhone, Esq., deputy for this county.

To the Worthy Master and Patrons of the Pennsylvania State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry:

In accordance with the requirements of the act of the State Grange I have the honor of herewith submitting my annual report, as Deputy for Centre county. The total number of subordinate Granges in the county is sixteen, all of which, with the exception of one, are in active operation, and meet regularly. Eleven of these have halls under their exclusive control either by owning them or by lease. Four are especially comfortably and attractively furnished with carpets, furniture, pictures and paraphernalia necessary to make a Grange attractive. Five meet in public school houses. Quite a number of libraries have been started, three of which have obtained a fine lot of books that would be a credit to older societies. Ten Granges have regularly established business agencies, each doing a business of from $300 to $5,000 annual, keeping a small stock of goods on hand by order of the members, but the bulk of the business is done on the order system, or ordered as wanted. Sometimes two or more Granges consolidate their orders to make up car loads, to get the advantages of lower freights on such articles as coal, salt and plaster, of which fifteen car loads were shipped direct to the Granges in our county. These shipments will, no doubt, increase from year to year by a judicious management on the part of Patrons.

During the past year public meetings were held by all the subordinate Granges in the county, the exercises consisting of festivals, music, and addresses upon rural and agricultural topics, as pertaining to the welfare of our people and government. . . . . .

The county Pomona Grange has been equally successful. The four quarterly meetings were well attended, new members were added at each meeting, agricultural topics, co-operation and social science as pertaining to the welfare of the agricultural class were ably discussed. Our place of meeting has been beautifully remodeled to correspond with the design and imagery of our Ritual and unwritten work. Having purchased new and elegant paraphernalia and fixtures, the degrees were conferred in all their splendor, giving them an entirely favorable and lasting impression. These degree meetings in our county Grange have proven themselves the most interesting of all, making them a real reunion and social entertainment, and by their unreserved social intercourse, giving the members of the Order an opportunity to make many pleasant and lasting acquaintances that could scarcely be brought about in any other way. In our earnest and laudable desire to better our financial condition through the instrumentality of the Grange let us not forget that our fraternal, and social feelings need culture and refinement, as well as the head and the hands. With the neglect of these will come the downfall of our degrees and Ritual, and with them the wreck of our much-esteemed Order; which would be the death-blow to the hope of the American farmer.

It is the custom of Patrons, under the auspices of the County Grange, to hold an annual public reunion of all the subordinate Granges in the county. These meetings are attended by the thousands. The sixth annual gathering, held on 25th of September, compared favorably with any of our former gatherings, and was in many respects pleasanter and more social. These large annual county picnics give the public a chance to see Order a create confidence in the public mind as to the stability and permanency of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance Company of our county has grown steadily, adding over $250,000 to the company, without any losses during the year. It has properly insured in seven counties surrounding Centre. The company foots up nearly, perhaps altogether, $1,000,000; which speaks, we think, very creditably for the management of the company; which has been in operation only a few years and in the most depressed times known. It being an exclusively Patrons' company its growth has been confined to the limits of the Order, we preferring to keep it for the benefit of those who may unite themselves with the Grange, as being a means for strengthening and upbuilding of the Order among the people of the rural districts. We, as Patrons, are often too generous with the privileges and advantages given by our Order, by bestowing these privileges upon those who are fighting us secretly; thereby weakening the bulwarks and strongholds of the Grange.

The Patrons' Live Stock Association of the County Grange, which has been in operation a little over eighteen months, has marketed over fourteen hundred head of horses, cattle, sheep and swine for the farmers of our county. This has been altogether a new and untried experiment by farmers; but it promises to be of a lasting benefit to our people when once fully developed and established. It has grown out of the necessities of the times and the unjust discriminations against Patrons who took an active part in the Grange. Local dealers, in the madness of their folly boasted that they would soon crush out the Grange, by passing those who would take an active part in the Order and by leaving their stock on their hands. This was practiced for several years upon active Patrons till, out of sheer necessity, the Patrons' Live Stock Association sprung into existence, and has maintained itself and flourished amidst the greatest opposition and misrepresentation. . . .

The unparalelled success of the Order in our county has engendered prejudice, which has culminated into hatred among those who had speculative trade and the management of public affairs in their own way before the esta blishing of the Order among our people. By the combination of these traders and lobbyists the mercantile appraisers assessed three of the subordinate Granges with mercantile license, under Class 13, for being engaged in ordering supplies for the members. The subordinate Granges being determined not to be beaten in detail "pooled their issue" under the Pomona Grange, and took out an appeal to the court, employed an attorney, had the case argued, but for the want of sufficient evidence on the part of the appraiser the case was postponed. When it came up a second time in court, the mercantile appraiser asked that the case be indefinitely postponed. The Auditor General has declined to interfere or instruct the county treasurer to enforce the collection, so the case is still pending in court and will no doubt be left there to slumber in silence. Had it not been for the County Grange calling a special committee of one from each subordinate Grange to advise what course to pursue, no doubt the Granges assessed would have submitted rather than to incur the expenses singly to contest the case in court, which would have been followed by an assessment of all the Granges in the county.

It perhaps is not out of place to state here that under the statute of Penn'a, any Grange or persons can do any kind of mercantile business to any amount under $1,000 without license; and in the opinion of our attorney the ordering system as pursued by the subordinate Grange, is not liable to license, no matter as to the amount of business.

The educational interests of the Order are much discussed in the county. The short course of lectures on agriculture proposed by the State College, was discussed at the last meeting of the Pomona Grange, and was unanimously endorsed and recommended to the farmers and citizens of our State; especially those that have not the time or means to pursue a full course of instruction in the college. A strong effort will be made to secure a liberal patronage in this the first endeavor by the college in the right direction to help those who cannot get a more liberal education. . . . . .

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

Democrats every where should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1876 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

The year 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of this country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permantely changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference. The World, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvass. It will do this in no spirit of servile partisanship, but temperately and firmly. As a newspaper The World, being the organ of no man, no cliqueand no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim here after, as heretofore, at accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of The World. No interest, however powerful shall ever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of The World.

During the past year The World has seen its daily circulation trebled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as The World believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that The World's record for 1880 may be written in the approbation and the support of many thousands more of new readers in all parts of this Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Daily and Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5.50; three months, $2.75.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4.25; three months, $2.25; less than last three months, $1 a month.

The Sunday World, one year, $2.

The Monday World, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, $1.50.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents-An extra copy for club of ten, the Daily for club of twenty five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday)—One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen number sent free on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance. Send post-office money order, draft or registered letter. Bills at the sender.

A SPECIAL ...

Subscribers who send ... subscription before De... receive The Weekly W... of their subscription

TO MARC...

This will include th... paign and the inau... President.

Old subscribers wh... cember 28, for a new ... scription for 1880, w... ly World to March ... ing a number.

This Offer w... DECE...

Take advantage ... at once. Remember ... THE ... York.

BUY NONE BUT THE WORLD RENOWNED

Light Running White Shuttle Sewing Machine.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT.

Self setting Needle, Automatic Tension, requires no change to do any family sewing. Works alike and free from ... case hardened iron or steel. Bearings adjustable, Shuttle self threading and made of solid steel ... changed without removing from Machine. More room under arm than any other machine made. Stop motion ... can be wound without running machine. Double steel feed, or feed on both sides of needle. Table is of seven thicknesses ... of wood, laid across the grain to prevent ... splitting or warping. It is beautifully ornamented, accurate in its mechanism ... is perfect, the easiest running, handsomest, best satisfying and most popular machine in the world.

A full set of attachments, and of the best, free with each machine.

The WHITE Machine is warranted for 5 years; a paper to that effect direct from the companies is given with each machine. Buy no WHITE without this paper. Why buy the old style machines that have been a market for 20 years, and thus run the risk in getting a built over machine? Buy the WHITE and avoid all such risks. The WHITE is in direct competition with any other family machine in the market.

Write for circulars, see and try this celebrated machine, before taking any other. One or two wanted for the central and western part of Centre Co., to whom the company's best discount will be given, the same I am now giving to the county is large for me alone. Orders by mail promptly filled.

H. J. BOYER, Agt., AARONSBURG, CENTRE Co., PA.

C. C. SHEBOLD, Gen. Agt., for Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Juniatta, Perry, Dauphin and Cumberland counties. To whom communications must be addressed for agencies in those Co's. Address him at Middleburg, Pa.

MACHINES REPAIRED.

N. B—I have all the necessary tools for repairing any old machines. No difference how old, worn or dilapidated your machine is, I can make it as good as new, and replace any part and ornament it in a superior manner. Give me a trial. Bring your machine to my shop. No money asked until you are convinced that your machine works and looks like a new one. H. J. BOYER.

Lawrence L. Brown,

Dealer in Coal and Grain, at Bellefont,

IS SELLING ANTHRACITE COAL AT THE FOLLOWING PRIES:

BROKEN, per Ton,	$4 75.	STOVE, per Ton,	$4
EGG, per Ton,	$4,75.	SMALL STOVE, per Ton,	$4
CHESTNUT, per Ton,	$4,65.		

Also Pays Highest Cash Price for All Kinds of Grain and Seeds.

13nov 3m

GRAND AUCTION SALE

—OF—

FINE GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

JEWELERY, SILVER WARE, CLOCKS,

AND FANCY GOODS.

I WILL OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK OF THE ABOVE FINE GOODS AT AUCTION. The Auction Sale will begin

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 5, 1880,

AT 2:30, AND CONTINUE EVERY AFTERNOON AT THE SAME HOUR AND EVERY EVENING AT 7:30 UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

You are invited to attend these sales and procure these fine goods at YOUR OWN PRICES.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Everything MUST be sold.

Frank P. Blair,

jan NO. 2 BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and **REAPERS,**

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

This remarkable medicine will cure Spavin, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., of any standing, and will remove the bunch without blistering or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for illustrated circular giving positive proof, and your druggist's address. **Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by Druggists,** or sent by Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years,* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

Cough Syrup!

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Diseases, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

Aug. 7, 1879-ly

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall.

Lewisb'g, Centre & Spruce Creek R. R.
WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M	P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.[illegible]	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	1.55	6.35
Coburn	9.25	4.20	6.35
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M.	A.M	P.M
Spring Mills		10.[illegible]	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montand

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Jan. 8, '80.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year on liberal discount.*

Papers outside the county should receive notice, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 Jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. P. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE, No. 96, P. of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Kepler Master. LEONARD KRONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Two second hand coal stoves for sale at this office, one large, the other a small revolving light.

—A new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle, for sale or trade, at this office. Price $12. Warranted.

—Grain has gone up considerably—eh boys?

—Dave Moyer slaughtered four porkers last Friday whose combined weight was 1633 pounds.

—A vein of fine pipe ore has been found upon the lands of B. F. Hunter, in Benner.

—The Bush House has been supplied with one of J. G. Kurtz's patent fire escapes. This escape is one of the most simple and useful invented.

—T. G. E., of Haines, thanks for that New Year's gift. May your shadow never grow less.

—We wish the Lewistown *Gazette* man a happy New Year, and a big wild turkey—which he may shoot in the Seven Mountains.

—We add three names to our list at Coburn and four to our Harris twp. list for an 1880 boom. Let the boom go on!

—The editor sustained a fracture of a rib on his left side, on Monday evening of last week, by an accidental fall, which laid him up for over a week.

—The Y. M. C. A. of this place will hold a public meeting in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill, at two o'clock, p. m., next Sunday, 11. The subject for the meeting will be "Waiting." All are invited to be present.

—Spring Mills is to have a grand musical convention, commencing January 19, and closing with a concert on Friday evening, 23. The convention will be conducted by Prof. P. H. Meyer, assisted by other musical professors. It is promised to make this *the* convention of the season.

—Our townsman D. K. Geiss, was laid up a few days last week, having sustained injuries in his back by a fall—we can sympathize with him, knowing how it is.

—Make it a rule all through 1880 to go for Sechler's groceries and you will come out at 1881 with the satisfaction of having saved money, and supplied your family with the choicest and purest groceries in the world. Now is the time to start in with good resolutions and good fresh groceries.

—Rev. W. E. Fischer, of our town, preached in the Lutheran church at Aaronsburg, last Saturday morning and evening and Sunday, and in the afternoon of same day at Millheim.

—Most people get their family groceries at Sechler's than at any other two stores. They find there the best in market, fresh and pure, and salesmen who are gentlemen in every sense of the word.

—The festival for the benefit of the Centre Hall Luth. Church during part of Christmas week, was a better success than was looked for under the unfavorable state of the weather The net profits, we understand, were about $140 to $150.

—The winter thus far has been more like spring than winter—mild all along, with the exception of two or three days of freezing temperature. After Christmas there were about 2 or 3 inches of sleet and snow, which afforded some sleighing for a few days, when the atmosphere became too mild. The waters are still low.

—Mr. Jacob Neese, an old and much respected citizen of Penn Hall, died suddenly on Friday, 26 ult., of apoplexy. Mr. Neese seemed well as usual in the morning and attended to his work about he stable, watered his horse, and partook of his breakfast. About 9 o'clock, however, he was found insensible near one of the outbuildings in the yard: he was carried to the house and expired about 12 at noon, without regaining sensibility. His funeral on Sunday following was largely attended.

—There is as much difference in the quality of material in vehicles as there is in other goods, and it is always better to get the best than to get a cheap article for the sake of saving a little money. The best seasoned woods always used by Jno. T. Lee in his buggies, wagons and sleighs, and he has skilled workmen in his employ. Hence he runs no risk in warranting all he puts out, and his customers are certain of getting a good job.

—A contest in killing and dressing beeves came off at Altoona on Thursday afternoon between Jacob Winner and Sidney Clark of Lock Haven and Wm. Harman and James McBride of Altoona. The Lock Haven men dressed their beef in seven minutes and thirty-five seconds, but had eleven holes or cuts in the hide, with the dressing badly done, while the Altoona men occupied eight minutes and four seconds, with but three holes cut in the hide and did better dressing than the others, carrying off the prize of $100.

Now let some of our Centre Hall butchers step up and beat the Altoona skinners. What says Brisbin?

—The Nevads, Ohio, *Enterprize*, T. H. Harter's paper, has been enlarged to near double its former size. Glad to see this evidence of Tom's prosperity; he is a live fellow and the people of his town and section show that they appreciate a spirited paper.

—We direct attention to the advertisement of E. P. Blair, who intends selling off at auction his fine stock of silver ware now on hand. Mr. Blair deals only in genuine goods, and represents them what they are. Much of his assortment consists of goods suitable for presents, and was laid in for the holiday season. We believe this is the first opportunity ever offered in the county to buy this class of goods at auction.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.

Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.

Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.

Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

WM. [illegible], —Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.

Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.

Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.

Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

STORE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale their stock of Merchandise, store fixtures &c. located at Farmers Mills, Pa. The Store is situated in a good farming community, has a good run of custom and will be sold upon easy terms. For further particulars call or address,

RACHAU & [illegible],
dec 18 3t. Spring Mills, Pa.

—Col. Jas. P. Coburn of Aaronsburg attended the Grant reception at Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Yearick of Aaronsburg, spent the holidays in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. J. G. Kurtz and daughters are visiting friends in this valley.

—While on her way to church last Friday night Mrs. Susan Auman, from the mountains above Green Brier,—a station on the L. C. & S. C. RR., Penn twp, sustained a severe fall dislocating her left wrist joint.

—Dr. J. H. Twitmeyer now of Sharpsville, Mercer county, Pa., formerly of this county, spent a few days during last week visiting his parent at Zion, and friends in this valley.

—The *Juvenile Quartette*, under the direction of Miss Kate Shriner, all of Mifflinburg, made not a little stir and won not a little applause during their visit to this valley. The entertainments given at Aaronsburg on the night following Christmas and at Millheim the succeeding night were both really first-class.

—The Howe Sewing Machine has again been improved. This machine is one of the best made, this we find upon trial with a number of machines. It is light running and almost noiseless. A. C. Moore & Co., Milesburg, are agents for Centre county for the celebrated Howe sewing machine.

—Millheim was blessed with festivals this season. On Christmas evening the U. B. Sunday-school of that place had their annual festival, On New Years's day the Methodists gave a dinner, and in the evening the Evangelicals distributed gifts to their Sunday school scholars and church members from the trees bountifully laden.

—MASONIC INSTALLATION.—On last Monday evening, 4th inst., Post, Masters W. B. Mingle and D. C. Keller of Lodge No. 537, and Worshipful Master, D. S. Keller of Bellefonte Lodge No. 268, installed the newly elected officers of Old Port Lodge No. 537, F. & A. M. The officers for the ensuing year are: W. W., Jas. A. Keller; S. W., Wm. A. Krise; J. W., Wm. P. Shoop; Sec., C. F. Harlacher; Treas., D. C. Keller; S. D., Jno. Rishel; J. D., G. D. Armbruster; Purv't, Dr. J. F. Alexander; S. M. of C., Geo. W. Koch; J. M. of C., Peter Auman.

—Public meetings will be held in the following named Granges during the month of January. The public are invited:

Progress, Centre Hall, Sat., Jan. 10.
Victor, Oak Hall, Tuesday, 13.
Excelsior, Patton twp, Wednesday 14.
Half Moon, Stormstown, Thursday 15.
Centre, Meek's Church, Friday 16.
Washington, near State College, Sat. 17.
Providence, Millheim, Thursday 22.
Spring Mills, Spring Mills, Friday 23.
Fair View Centre Hill, Saturday 24.
Union, Unionville, Friday 30.
Bald Eagle, Milesburg, Sat. 31.

SPRING MILLS.

Miss. Eliza Woods, sister of George Woods is dangerously ill and not expected to recover.

Rev. Whitney is holding a protracted meeting here and with some success.

Mr. Bingerman has started up a Tin shop in Hicks and Brothers store room.

I. J. Grenoble has started a strictly cash store since the first of January.

The Steam Sawmill at McCool's is doing quite a good business.

The boss school house of Gregg twp., is that one near the toll gate and to crown all they have a good teacher in James B. Crawford. C. D. F.

JANUARY COURT.

Grand Jurors—4 Monday.

Union—Wm Spotts, E M Fisher, R S Iddings
Spring—Al Miller, W H Noll, John Musser, sr.,
Potter—J G Carson, J Armstrong.
Philipsburg—J B Potter, A Watson.
Burnside—W White.
Howard boro—B Holter, S F Kline,
Penn—D C Gentzel, Jacob Keene.
Miles—R D Bierly, W H Kramer.
Snowshoe—J S Sommerville.
Harris—C B Shafer.
Huston—S Williams.
Boggs—R Bierly.
Haines—H W Stover.

Traverse—1st Week.

Ferguson—J F Krebs, Em Peters.
Potter—D M Henny; J T Lee, Jas Strohm, Wm Musser, Ad Krumrine, Davis Evans.
Miles—S M Winter, Jonath Spangler.
Taylor—G Copenhaver, S Pringle.
Spring—H Kline, H Eckenroth, Is Kaufman, J Eckenroth, Jno Garbrick.
Boggs—C Curtin, J Fetzer, D B Malone.
Worth—Jas Ardry, sr. W B Gingry, D H Hoop.
Bellefonte—Jno Hoffer, Ed Tyson, W S Galbraith, T W Crider
Gregg—Sam'l Harter.
College—J C Houtz.
Snowshoe—T Bechdal, R J Haynes, J C Rankin, C Boak.
Huston—B Thompson, A Sursher.
Curtin—J D Debass.
Unionville—S Brugger.
Philipsburg—H Simler, E A. Rymon.
Milesburg—R B Else.
Rush—P Holton.
Patton—R Edmonston.
Halfmoon—Wm Cole.
Benner—Hez Hoy.
Burnside—B Vidiffer.
Millheim—W Weiser.

2nd Week.

Potter—Wm Allision, Wm Ishler, W H. Goheen, Jacob Meese.
College—S Gilliland, H Eters, J Ludwig.
Ferguson—T Bollinger, J E Mitchel.
Haines—J H Musser, Geo Kister, E Burd, F Limbert.
Taylor—S Hoover.
Boggs—D Curtin, J Delong.
Huston—H Adams, J C Henderson.
Walker—L A Shaffer.
Bellefonte—F Montgomery, W Beck, H Benner, C T Garbrick.
Howard tp—J N Hall.
Liberty—T S Linzle, M Corman.
Snowshoe—C Reese.
Milesburg—Wm Baird.
Miles—J K Hosterman.
Spring—Jno Hoy, Wm Bing.
Worth—T Bennett.
Gregg—Fred Moyer.
Halfmoon—B Buck,
Marion—C R Yearick.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith, Bellfn.	
" S. W.,	W. C. Heinle,	"
" W. W.,	Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg	Frank E Bible	Milesburg
Unionville	J. P. McDonnell	Unionville
Howard	A. J. Gardner	Howard
Philipsburg	C. G. Herlinger	Philipsburg
Millheim	J. H. Reifsnyder	Millheim
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jas. A. McClain	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hepple	Pine Glenn
College	Sam'l Gilliland	Boalsburg
Curtin	David Delong	Howard
Ferguson, O. P.,	Dan'l Driebelbis	Sta. Col
" N. P.,	O. M Sheets	Stormstown
Gregg	L. M. Rishel	Spring Mills
Haines	George Keister	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormstown
Harris	Samuel Lehrer	Boals'urg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	H. G. Chronister	Marthe,
Liberty	W. H. Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles	Sam'l K. Faust	Millheim
Patton	G. W. Rumbarger	Fillmore
Penn	W. F. Smith	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D. F. Luse	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G. W. Spangler	Tusseyville
Rush	Wm. Cullen	Phillipsburg
Snow Shoe	John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte
Taylor	Sam'l Hoover	Fowler
Union	J. S Fredericks	Fleming
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion
Worth	G. R. Williams	Port Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Sec'y.

SPORTSMEN.—I have an excellent stock of BAR IRON LOADING SHOTGUNS, also Muzzle Loaders, which were bought at very low prices. Sportsmen wishing to invest, had better do so now, as the tendency is upwards. All kinds of goods for sportsmen on hand, at the Gunstore of
THEO. DESCHNER,
23oct 3m Bellefonte.

—SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the school duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned. On all tax paid into his hands before 1st of December there will be a deduction of 5 per cent., from Dec. 1 to Jan 1, 1880, there will be no deduction, and after Jan. 1, there will be 5 per cent. added to all unpaid school-tax, in accordance with the act of Assembly. JOSEPH CROTZER,
16oct 2m Treasurer.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By vue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levi Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday, January 3, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1 All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to the following described real Estate viz: All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township of Harris, Centre county, and beginning at stones thence along land of heirs of Alexander Johnston dec'd, south 75° west 87 perches to chestnut oak, thence by land of Daniel Riley and other south 28° east 87 perches to stone, thence by land of Moses Thompson, north 73° east 23 perches to post, thence along land of Keller and Irvin, north 184° west 86 perches to place of beginning containing 16 acres, no buildings. Also

All that certain messuage, tenement or lot of land situate, lying and being in the township Harris, Centre county, Penn'a bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence south 59° west, along land of J. Jordon, 12 perches to post thence along land of Jas. Johnston, south 31° east 8 feet, thence along lands of same, north 59° west 12 perches to a post, thence along public road, north 31° west 108 feet to the place of beginning, containing 75 perches, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other out buildings.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Harris twp. Centre county, Penn'a, bonded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence north 74° west 23 perches red oak, thence north 71° east 33 perches to white oak, thence south 30° east 31 perches to red oak, thence south 7° west 24 rebes to the place of beginning containg 4 acres more or less, together with the right of way to above described lot ground, 16 feet wide, beginning at a post, near public road and running alongae of adjoining tract of Conard Long, suject to the maintenance of fence alongae of said way by said defendant, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Millen.

No. 2. All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the west by Jamison and M. Decker, on the east by land of Wm. Young, on the north by Josh Carson, and on the south by lands of Jamison and M. Decker, containing acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. Jamison, deceased.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Snow Shoe City, Snow Shoe townp, Centre county, Penn'a, Bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the northly Fifth street, on the east by Sycamore street, on the south by land of Mrs. Oswo, and on the west by land of Snow Shoe and Association, containing ½ of an acre more or less, thereon erected a two story frame church building. Seized, taken in exetion and to be sold as the property Meodist Episcopal church of Snow Shoe.

No. 4. All that certain tract or piece of land situate Madisonburg, Centre county, Penn'a, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of Mrs. Oswald, on the east by Sycamore street, on the south by lot of Samuel Shaf, on the west by an alley, and on the nih by lot of John Limbert, containing 1 breadth along said High street 66 feet and in depth to said alley 181½ feet, it ing the premises which Daniel Rishe and Sarah, his wife, by indenture being even date herewith, granted and inf rmed unto the said R. G. Hockmans heirs and assigns—there on erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. G. Hockman.

No. 5. All that certain coal land composed of two tracts or parcels of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penn'a, the whole bounded and described as follows, viz Beginning at a Hemlock corner of tract surveyed in names of John Sibley and and Fletcher, thence by Fletcher tract north 60° east 103 perches to the east bank of Moshannon creek, thence by same north 8° west 6 perches to a post on bank on saicreek, thence by land late of Abm. Gossard K. Philips, North 51° east 46 perches a post, thence south 39° west 134 perch to a post, thence north 8° east 16 perces, thence down the Moshannon creek corner of Steiner's land, thence by san and tract in name of James Allison south 39° east 401 perches to a post, there by tract in name of Thomas Allison south 51° west 244 perches to a post, thenc by land of Dale, north 39° west 100 prches to a post, thence by same south 8° west 80 perches to a post, thence nob 39° west 132 perches to the place of beginning, containing in the two parcels, to hundred and fifty-two acres and one hudred and sixteen perches more or less, being the same land which the Executors (Hardman Philips, dec'd, by deed dated December 1, 1866, conveyed to John P. Packer, and which afterward became vited in the said William P. Orbison. Sized, taken in execution and to be sold the property of Wm. P. Orbison.

No. 6 The following described Real Estate of defendant, to wit: Bounded on the east by A. J. Garbrick, on the west by Stable and Dr. Fisher, on the north by public road and on the south by Struble, containin 121 perches; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Millen.

No. 7 All th right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the west by Jamison and M. Decker, on the east by ad of Wm. Young, on the north by Josh Carson, and on the south by lands of Jamison and M. Decker, containing acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. Jamison, deceased.

No. 8 All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Centre Co. Pa., bounded by lands of McKinneys' heirs on the west, MCoy, Linn & Co. on the north, John Raper on the east and Patrick Flin on te south, containing about seventy-six acres more or less it being the same premises which William Curtin in his lifetime sold by article of agreement to the said John Waton, which articles were duly preven it the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and the land therein mentioned decreed to the said John Watson on the 27th day of November 1876 as by reference will more fully appear; thereon erected a loghouse, stable and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Watson.

No. 9 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Bellefonte borough, Centre co., Pa's, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of John Delaney on the east and south east by an alley ostreet, and on the west by public road leading from Bellefonte to Roopsburg, containing about ½ of an acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame housestable and other outbuildings Seized,taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel F. Foster.

No. 10 All the right, title and interest and claim of defendant in and to all that messuge and lot of ground in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Situate on the bank of Spring Creek near the Willow Ank dam, bounded on the south by the bad leading from Bellefonte via Reynold's mill to Roopsburg, on the west by the till dam, on the north by said dam and during Creek, and extending back ten feet from the Bellefonte Press Company building, together with the use and right to draw from the said dam through a fobay or channel sufficient water to give by the aid of a turbine wheel power equal two-horse power for driving machinery used in said building. Being the same estate which D. G. Bush granted and conveyed to W. F. Wylie by deed dated the first day of October, 1872 for the period of ninety-nine years, and which said W. F. Wylie by assignment bearing even date herewith and intended to be forthwit recorded, conveyed to the said Alfred Nichols; thereon erected a two story frame building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alfred Nichols.

No. 11 All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Potter township, Centre Co., Penn'a, bounded on the north by Tussey mountin, east by lands of John Allen, on the south by lands of S. J. Bush, containing 97 acres more or less; thereon erected a 1½ story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Jordan.

No. 12 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Benner township, Centre county Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by public road, on the east by lands of Mrs Horning, on the south by lands of Robt Kendall and on the west by public road, containing about 2 acres more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the propesty of Daniel Lawver and Sarah his wife and Calvin Lawver his minor son.

No. 13 All that certain messuage or tract of and situate in the village of Stormstown, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the noth by lands of W. L. Wilson south by public road, west by lot of J. H Griffin and on the east by lands of W. L Wilson, containing ¼ of an acre more or less; theeon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Watson.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence south 59° west, along land of J. Jordon, 12 perches to post thence along land of Jas. Johnston, south 31° east 8 feet, thence along lands of same, north 59° west 12 perches to a post, thence along public road, north 31° west 108 feet to the place of beginning, containing 75 perches, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Millen.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Harris twp. Centre county, Penn'a, bonded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence north 74° west 23 perches red oak, thence north 71° east 33 perches to white oak, thence south 30° east 31 rches to red oak, thence south 7° west 24 rebes to the place of beginning containg 4 acres more or less, together with the right of way to above described lot ground, 16 feet wide, beginning at a post, near public road and running alongae of adjoining tract of Conard Long, suject to the maintenance of fence alongae of said way by said defendant, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Millen.

No. 14 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Howard, Centre county, Penn's, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by I. O. Leathers, on the south by road leading to Jacksonville, on the west by Michael Holter, containing ¼ of an acre more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William N. Neff.

Terms Cash.—No deeds will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
SHERIFF.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1 40
Wheat No 2 $1.35
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 40c
Corn old. 50c.
Oats, 35c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Barley 40 to 60c.
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Eggs per doz., 20c.

Coal, Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg, $4 75	$4 75
Stove, $5 00	$5 00
Chestnut, $4 60	$4 60
Pea, $3 25	$3 15

THE FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

of Centre County, Pa.—Centre Hall, Dec 24. 1879. The Annual meeting of the Members and election of 12 Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of D. Meyer, at Centre Hall, on Monday January 12 1880, between the hours of 10 a. m and 3 p. m., of said day. Members generally are requested to attend.

D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. HENRY KELLER, Pres't.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, A. D., 1880, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first account of Adam Decker and Samuel Stem executors of &c. of Adam Decker, late of Walker township, deceased.

2. The account of Peter Shultz, guardian of George, Lizzie and Samuel T. Coble, minor children of John Coble, deceased.

3. The partial account of Emanuel Shuey, administrator of &c. of Joseph Shuey, late of College township, deceased.

4. The second and final account of Martin Brumgart, administrator of &c. of David Gingrich, late of Walker township, deceased.

5. First and final account of D. Z. Kline trustee appointed to make sale of real estate of Sarah Ammerman, late of Spring township, deceased.

6. First and partial account of Samuel Evert and George Bower, executors of &c. of Jacob Evert, late of Penn township, deceased.

7. Third partial account of A. R. Barlow and W. V Beckwith, executors of &c of Clement Beckwith, late of Worth township, deceased.

8. The account of I. S. Frain guardian of John A. Loder, minor, child of Margaret J Loder, late of Marion township, deceased.

9. The final account of J. D Shugart guardian of Bella J Hoover, minor child of John T Hoover, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

10. The final account of Adam Vonada, surviving executor, of &c. of Henry Vonada, late of Haines town-hip, deceased.

11. The account of Adam Krumrine, administrator of &c. of Frederick Krumrine, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

12 The account of Augustus Huey, administrator of &c of John Huey, late of Penn township, deceased.

13. The account of P W Barnhart and Jacob R. Leathers, trustees to sell real estate of John Hughs, late of Howard township, deceased

14. The first and final account of J. K. Leathers. administrator of &c. of James Pheasant, late of Howard township, deceased.

15 The guardianship account of S. F. Foster, guardian of William K. Foster, of Princeton, New Jersey

WM. E. BURCHFIELD,
8jan tc. Register.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—In the Orphan's Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Moyer, late of Potter township dec'd The undersigned an Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of the Administrators among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte on Friday January 23 A. D 1880 at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of his appointment.

W. C. HEINLE,
8jan 3t, Auditor.

PRIVATE SALE.

VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned offers at private sale the well known Durst Homestead, near Earlystown, containing

215 Acres,

of best farming land in the county. A portion consists of the CHOICE, HEAVY WHITE OAK TIMBER.

Thereon erected a large, good two-story BRICK HOUSE, with slate roof, a large BANK BARN, and all necessary Outbuildings—all the buildings being good as new. A YOUNG ORCHARD, just beginning to bear, and an abundance of water, by well, cistern, and pond on the premises.

The payments will be made easy to suit the purchaser This is known to be one of the choicest farms in Centre county, hence needs no further description.

GEORGE DURST.
dec11tf Centre Hall, Pa.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper, has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the Daily Herald, and is arranged in hand departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and fencing utensils in repair This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A reliable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD is a weekly form, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann Street,
25dec0t New York.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER. It should be the aim of every owner of horses & cows to make them as handsome and useful as possible The German Horse and Cow Powder makes fat, muscle and milk. Price, 15 cents per lb. Sold at J. D. Murray's

MARRIED.

On Dec., 30 Mr. Simon Harper and Miss Maggie Klinger, both of Bellefonte.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. S. W. Roeder, Mr. William H. Ruble to Miss Jennie C Love, both of Potter twp.

In Stormstown at the residence of J. A. Hunter, Dec., 24 by Rev. G. W. Bouse, E. M. McAfee and Sarah E. Cross, both of Stormstown.

At the Ward house, Tyrone, Dec 25, by Rev G. W. Bouse, John W. Hartsock and Marion C. McDivitt, both of Halfmoon.

On Dec. 18, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Pilgiman Klinefelter and Miss A. A. Agnes Wingard, both of Potter twp.

On Dec. 24, by the same, Mr. J. Fred Meyers, of Boalsburg, and Miss Mary A. Lutz, of Fillmore,

On Dec 24 by the same, Mr. Michael Smith, of Potter twp., and Miss Lena Jordan, of Boalsburg.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. George P. Norris and Miss Laura C. Krumrine, both from the vicinity of State College.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Lloyd Brown and Miss Lizzie Bradford, both of Harris twp.

On Dec. 27, by the same, Mr. James Dofford, of Rock Springs, and Miss Eliza M. Klinefelter, of Potter twp.

On Dec. 28, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. Harry C. Shirk and Miss Lizzie E. Royer, both of Potter twp.

On Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, in New Berlin, Pa., by Rev W. C. M'Cool, Mr. S. Everett Benner and Miss M. Olive Wolfe.

On Dec. 25, at Rebersburg, by Rev. F. Aurand, Mr. William Gramly, of Sugarvalley, Clinton Co., and Miss Jane Royer, of Rebersburg.

At Ennisville, Huntingdon co., on Dec 25, by Rev. W. A. Clippinger, Mr. J. B. Archey, of Manor Hill, to Miss Sallie Miller, of Conpropt's Mills.

On Dec. 25 by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. Newton O. Weber and Miss Anna L. Crouse, both of Rebersburg.

On the 31st, ult., by Rev. S. M. Roeder, Mr. John H. Lee and Miss Addie Lee Keller, both of Potter twp.

On the 30th of Dec., by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Mr. John B. Royer and Miss Mary J. Lee, both of Potter twp.

DIED.

At Spruce Town, Oct. 9, of consumption, Mamie M. Kemp, daughter of Philip and Nancy Kemp, aged 25 years, 7 m., and 21 days.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indigestion to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness horror of disease, wean, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. being only in $1.00 bottles or six bottles for $5.00. Get it of your druggist. If he has it not, send to proprietor E. F. Kunkel, 29 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send threecent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, flushing and irritation in the anus—these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor. For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24jly1

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF CENTRE—of August term 1879 No. 249

LUCY P. MOYER by her next friend &c. vs. FREDERICK MOYER M. D.

To Frederick Moyer, M. D.—SIR:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce, a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in favor of the Libellant in the above case returnable on the Fourth Monday of January 1880, at two o'clock P. M. Personal service upon you having failed on account of your absence

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte Pa. Nov. 25, '79
Dec. 4 4t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for Licenses in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre and that application will be made at the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same,

J S DeLong, Tavern, Liberty Twp.
S H. Kunes, do do
J. C. HARPER, Proth'y.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—We the undersigned Executors of the Will and Testament of Jac Spangler dec'd, will offer at Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, January 16, 1880,

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in Potter twp, Centre Co Pa., 1 mile west of Potters Mills, known as the Farm of Jacob Spangler dec'd. Containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, more or less. Bounded on the east by lands of Jno. M. McCoy, south by lands of Thomas Stiver dec'd, Josiah, Neff and Sam'l Royer dec'd, west by lands of —— Robinson and Samuel Royer, north by lands of Sam'l Royer dec'd.

Thereon erected A GOOD LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, good as new, and all necessary outbuildings, such as summer, wood and smoke houses, hog pen buggy shed All good as new.

Good fruit of all kinds, and a never failing stream of water running through the Farm, and never failing well of good water near the door. Also a cistern at the house.

The above farm is situated near to Post-Office, Store and Mill, and only 7 miles from Railroad Station.

There are about 110 Acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence. The ballance well timbered with Oak, Sugar, Linn, Walnut and Pine timber.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of Sale, balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

Massacre of the Alamo.

In all the annals of the world's history there is recorded no achievement which, for genuine bravery and heroism, will compare with the gallant deeds of the little patriot band that defended the Alamo. This memorable event occurred in the latter part of the winter of 1836.

Texas was at that period engaged in a gallant struggle to throw off the odious and oppressive yoke of Mexican rule, and erect herself into an independent republic—a struggle that eventually was crowned with success. Gen. Sam Houston was in command of the Texan forces, while Gen. Santa Anna commanded the Mexican army. The Alamo was situated on the San Antonio river, near the town of that name. It was an oblong fort, about an acre in extent, and surrounded by a wall eight or ten feet high and three feet thick. Gen. Houston had caused the fort at San Antonio to be dismantled, upon which the Mexican commander, with a large detachment of his army, invested Fort Alamo, Feb. 23, 1836. The Texans, 140 strong, under the immediate command of Col. William B. Travis, retired into the fort, while the Mexican army, numbering 4,000, erected batteries on both sides of the river and bombarded the fort continuously for twenty-four hours. During this time 200 shells were discharged into the fort, yet not a man was injured, while the Texan sharpshooters, standing upon the ramparts, were able to pick off man after man of the enemy. Several assaults were now made, but in every instance the Mexicans were repulsed with severe loss. Col. Travis repeatedly sent couriers to San Felipe asking for assistance, but only thirty-two men succeeded in forcing their way through the Mexican army and reaching their besieged comrades. By March 3, scarcity of provisions and continued watching had undermined the health of the men, without, however, affecting their spirits. Before daybreak on the morning of March 6 a combined attack was made on the fort by the whole Mexican force. Twice assaulting, they were twice driven back with heavy loss. The brave Texans, unable to load in the hand-to-hand conflict which now ensued, clubbed their rifles and fought with desperation until but six of their band remained alive. These, including the renowned David Crockett, surrendered under promise of protection; but, being taken before Santa Anna, they were by his orders instantly cut to pieces. Col. Crockett fell stabbed by a dozen swords. The brave Col. James Bowie, ill in bed, was then shot, after having killed several of his assailants. Major Evans was shot while in the act of firing the powder magazine. The bodies of the slain were collected in the center of the Alamo, and, after being horribly mutilated—in which barbarous act Santa Anna and his generals joined—they were burned. But three persons, a woman, a child, and a servant, were spared. The Mexican loss was over 1,600 in killed, or nearly ten men for every one engaged on the Texan side. The massacre of the Alamo was followed by the battle of San Jacinto, the defeat of the whole Mexican army, and the capture of Santa Anna himself, with his best generals. At this battle the Texans, with the war cry of "Remember the Alamo!" carried all before them.

Remarkable Lakes.

On the top of a ridge of mountains in Portugal, called Estralla, are two lakes of great extent and depth, especially one of them, which is said to be unfathomable. What is chiefly remarkable in them is, that they are calm when the sea is so, and rough when that is stormy. It is, therefore, probable that they have a subterranean communication with the ocean; and this seems to be confirmed by the pieces of ships they throw up, though almost forty miles from the sea. there is another extraordinary lake in this country, which, before a storm, is said to make a frightful rumbling noise that may be heard at the distance of several miles. And we are also told of a pool, or fountain called "Fervencias," about twenty-four miles from Coimbra, that absorbs not only wood, but the lightest bodies thrown into it, such as cork, straw, feathers, etc., which sink to the bottom, and are never seen more. To these we may add a remarkable spring near Eutremos, which petrifies wood, or rather encrusts it with a case of stone; but the most remarkable circumstance in the summer it throws up water enough to turn several mills, and in winter is perfectly dry. Lake Harness is a beautiful and romantic sheet of water, in the interior of Washington Territory. It is seventeen miles in length from east to west, and about twelve miles over at its greatest width. The elevation is over 4,000 feet above the sea-level. It is fed by two small streams—Moose creek from the west, and Willow creek, flowing through a succession of tule marshes from the north. This lake has no outlet; the waters contain a mixture of salt and salaratus in strong solution, and are exceedingly offensive in odor or taste. The immediate surroundings are dreary and barren in the extreme. No fish can live in it, though Willow creek, its tributary, contains immense numbers. This stream drains a beautiful valley, commencing twelve miles north of the lake, having an area of 5,000 miles—a luxuriant meadow, bounded by cliffs of basaltic rocks on the west, and the timbered slopes of the Blue mountains on the east. The great altitude renders this beautiful valley wholly unsuited to agriculture, yet its luxuriant pastures may some day allure thither the hapdy adventurer with his flocks and herds.

In a Sea of Ice.

The whaling bark Helen Mar, which arrived in San Francisco not long ago, had a terrible experience in the Arctic sea. She, in company with the bark Mercury, had been seeking a homeward passage, but the ice became so thick that the vessels were stopped. Matters looked dismal, and they prepared for winter. The ships were in hailing distance of each other. The Helen Mar being a newer and stronger ship, it was decided to put all the provisions on board of her and to abandon the Mercury. All that day and the next both crews were engaged in securing provisions, wood, sails and blubber. The ice was all the time growing more solid, it was getting cold, and every hour their chances of escape from their icy prison grew less. One night it blew a gale from the northward, and they never saw the Mercury again. As the gale increased the ice began to crack, and broke up around the Helen Mar. This gave them hope. They made sail and worked all night, some hours making not more than half a mile, then again going three or four miles. The ice was surging and grinding about them, and every moment they expected the vessel to be cut through, in which case they must inevitably have all perished. The ice was from six inches to a foot in thickness, and was in small cakes joined together. From that time for six days they were constantly working their way through the ice, and hourly anticipating that the end might fail them. If it had ever come calm, fifteen minutes would have sufficed to have frozen them in so solid that they would have been unable to move. The last night they were in the Arctic Captain Hickmott says was the most fearful one he ever experienced in that sea. It was intensely cold, and their rudder became frozen so that it was impossible to guide the ship, and for hours they drifted about helplessly, the sea breaking over them and filling their decks with ice. They finally succeeded in getting the rudder free.

That Boy.

His mother's old and respected uncle from the country had been visiting the family for a few days. He was very fond of reading, and one day he fell asleep in his chair, which leaned back against the wall. Very peaceful and innocent the old gentleman looked as he slept, his face ceilingward, as it he had dropped off while looking at the fly specks on the wall. The mother of the boy was looking over some beans, as they were going to have some of those elegant berries for dinner. "Ma, is uncle asleep now?" "Yes, dear, and you must be quiet, so's not to wake him up." "Is he sound asleep, ma?" "Yes, yes; do hark!" "If he should fall down off his chair would it hurt him?" "Why of course, child; what a question!" Then the little imp took a bean, and shied it at his mother's uncle. It struck him plump on the end of the nose. While he was waking up, and it didn't take long, the assassin slid out the back door. The pained and wronged look on the good man's face, as he silently resumed his reading without saying a word, convinced the sheller of beans that her uncle will go down to the grave to sleep with his fathers, irreconciliably firm in the belief that she threw the bean at him.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

All very dark colors are in fashion.

White lace muffs are worn in Paris.

Jetted feathers and coronets are very popular.

Persian silk mufflers for the neck are very handsome.

Purple in all its shades, from deep amethyst violet to pale lilac, is fashionably worn.

Composition buttons are made in many varieties to match the mixed materials now in vogue.

New ribbons have feather edges, and another old fashion revived is that of satin edges on repped ribbons.

Open work and fluted edgings for the bottom of flannel skirts is one of the simplest employment for knitters.

Seal muffs are now ornamented in the center with a satin bow and a large bouquet of flowers fastened in the bow.

Gorgeous silk fans are printed in cashmere colors and veined with gold-thread stitching by hand—a brilliant new style, well suited to the present costumes.

Mirecourt net woven in the finest lace loom, with designs like those in point appliqué, with lace edge to match, is very handsome for sleeves and overdresses over satin.

The common brown owl's head is the fashion of the moment for trimming the side of hats, instead of the pompon, which has been so long popular; an owl's head is also fastened to the muff that is worn with the hat.

The Effie dress consists of a half-fitting cutaway jacket of broche cashmere combined with a dress of plain silk or cashmere, kilt plaited to the throat in front, and with a plain waist at the back, to which is attached a plaited skirt.

The Japanese fan is the new pattern for vest-pocket pin balls. They are odd, but really not so adjustable and convenient as the old-time disk. To make these of silk in two colors on each side, the sections joined diagonally, and a bit of painted or embroidered decoration on the darker color, appears to be the favorite mode.

In Paris they are making costumes of American rat. The skirt is made with a considerable number of the skins arranged so that the back and the stomach of the animal alternate, and describe dark and light stripes or bands. The rat bodice is trimmed with chinchilla; an Incroyable cape in chinchilla over the rat jacket; a rat toque, with a hawk's head at the side.

Ruby gloves are a novelty brought into vogue by the introduction of gay colors in out-door costumes. These are dark shades, deeper than wine or garnet colors, and not the glaring red tints that would shock fastidious tastes. They look especially well with black costumes, but will be worn with almost any dark costumes that are trimmed with broche cashmeres of oriental colors and design.

Letters from Paris tell of a new bodice, the fashion of which comes from England. It is said that the Princess of Wales was the first to wear it, and for some weeks it was kept exclusively for her, and that in London it is known under the name of "The Guernsey." It fits the figure to perfection, is made of silk tissue and has no seams. It is laced at the back and moulds the bust and hips without a wrinkle, much in the style of the Renaissance bodices of yore. In Paris it is called the "Veronese Cuirass."

Dangerous Toilet Powder.

In an article on the nose, which recently appeared in the Rochester *Tribune* we find the following: As respected the smaller eruptive or black spots that frequently afflict the nose of beauty, he discovered that it was caused by another living creature to which the formidable name of Demodex falliculorum has been assigned. If any belle, so nose-afflicted, when she reads this article will get up to the mirror and administer a slight pressure to one of those "beauty spots," that appears enlarged and white-ish with a terminal black spot, the matter forced out will consist principally of the accumulated sebaciots secretion, having these tiny parasites, with their eggs and young mingled with it. If she has a friend who possesses a good microscope she may carry him the exuded material. By the addition of a little olive oil, which will soften the sebaceous matter, the parasites with their eggs and young may be separated. They can be observed at lejsure, and they will be seen to be formidable little creatures, with more than cursory inspection. When Professor Helwig had advanced thus far he bethought him to examine the toilet powders used by his fair patients. Here he found the clue to the mystery. In one specimen prepared by a leading house in Paris, he found the eggs of the Demodex falliculorum; in another, prepared by a Vienna perfumer, he found the germ of the active little burrower that raises the pimple. The doctor told his interesting patients that they must either discontinue the use of those farinaceous powders or pay the penalty of having their fair skins transformed into hides.

A Curious Custom.

It is a custom in many Swiss villages when a maiden belonging to the parish accepts "a foreigner"—an inhabitant of some other parish—as her bridegroom to compel the successful suitor to redeem his bride from her own native community by paying an indemnity in money to the young men of the place. This losegeld, or ransom money, is usually demanded immediately after the marriage, when the bridal couple are leaving the bride's village. A chain or rope is stretched across the road in front of the bridal wagon, and is not removed until the husband has paid to the young male representatives of the tribe the price of the daughter whom he is about to carry away. The custom has been much corrupted in the course of time and the money is now not unfrequently extorted from the father who is about to lose his daughter, instead of being demanded, with a plea of immemorial unwritten right and a show of force, from the husband, who has robbed the village of a marriageable maiden. In Villars-le-Grand, not far from Avenches, the village youth met in council, and resolved that the father of a departing bride should be made to pay the sum of 500 dollars, as a fine for marrying his daughter to a foreigner. A deputation was sent to him, which, after informing him of this resolution, threatened him with a "charivari" in the event of his refusal. The father offered six dollars; this sum, however, was refused as insufficien., and for three successive nights the young men and lads of the village executed a fearful "cats' concert" underneath his daughter's window. The father complained to the police; the case was brought before the district court, and four of the ringleaders, in spite of their plea of custom, were condemned to five days' imprisonment, a fine of five dollars each and payment of the costs.—*London Globe.*

A Miner's Luck.

A letter to the Chicago *Times* says: There is one happy man in Leadville to-day. The first of the week he came into town ragged, dirty and penniless, after a summer's prospecting. He managed some way to get liquor, and not feeling in the best of humor, in a fit of desperation he went on a big drunk. He consequently got arrested and fined, as drunk and disorderly, $15 and costs. Having no money to pay the fine, he was sent to the city jail and thence to the chain-gang, to work it out on the streets of Leadville. He had served part of his time when he received a call from a party of capitalists from the Clarendon hotel. A claim in which he owned an interest had struck it rich, and these gentlemen had called to offer him the sum of $30,000 for his share. It is needless to say that the offer was accepted. He signed the papers, already prepared, then and there, received the money, paid his fine, visited the bath-house and clothing store, and slept that night at the Clarendon. The next morning, clothed and in his right mind, he ordered a carriage, visited the scene of his late humiliation, and paid the fines of his former companions in misery, and sent them on their way rejoicing. He is happy and so are the capitalists, as they think they struck a splendid bargain, but this fact does not yet disturb the serenity of the man who has come up out of the depths and leaped, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye from the chain-gang and penury to a competency. "Truth," in Leadville, is oftentimes "stranger than fiction."

To cough and at the same time be entertaining is impossible. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will each your case. Price 25 cents a bottle.

To Make Memphis Habitable.

The committee recently appointed to make a sanitary survey of Memphis, including a house-to-house inspection, having completed its work, has presented a report of investigations made, which embodies the following recommendations:

First—Measures should be at once taken to secure proper superintendence and subsequent care of the sanitary work to be undertaken by the city. This will involve, among other things, the employment of a trained and thoroughly competent sanitary officer, and it is absolutely necessary that such intelligent superintendence and care shall be provided and continued if good results are to be obtained from any comprehensive system of municipal sanitation.

Second—As soon as possible there shall be carried out a methodical and thorough system of opening, ventilating and chilling all the houses in the city, whether occupied or unoccupied.

Third—It is important that the city should have control of the water works, at least to such an extent as to insure a change in the present source of supply, and also to insure that a sufficient amount of water for sanitary purposes shall at all times be at the disposal of the city. The use of all polluted cisterns and wells should be at once discontinued.

Fourth—A large number of houses in the city should be condemned, torn down and the material destroyed by fire.

Fifth—A system of sewerage should be introduced that would discharge the subsoil drainage, etc., into the Mississippi river. This, it is estimated, will require an expenditure of $225,000. The connection of houses with this system of sewerage should be under municipal control and in accordance with specifications to be prepared by the sanitary authorities.

Sixth—The bayous, with a sufficient strip of ground on each side to insure their control and freedom from pollution, should be made the property of the city for security, drainage, and as a public park, the banks being properly grassed, and a constant stream of clear water being secured. The backing up of high water from the river into the bayou should be procured by means of a dam, in connection with which must be provided pumping machinery to dispose of the ordinary flow during such period of high water. The total cost of the dam and pumping apparatus for this purpose is estimated at $3,500.

Seventh—A system of building regulations shall be enacted and enforced, providing that no buildings shall be hereafter erected in this city unless the plans have been approved by the sanitary authority, and that the construction shall also be subject to its inspection and approval. All uncondemned buildings, whose lower floors are less than two feet from the ground, should be raised to that height as early as is possible, and in future all dwellings should be built with their lower floors at least two feet from the ground; also, that all cellars and basements should be freely ventilated, and this should be enforced by municipal authority.

In conclusion, the report says: With the exception of those devoted to heavy traffic, it is advised that all streets should be constructed of Paducah gravel, laid on a properly-shaped road-bed, after the subsoil drains have been established, and that the gutters and curbs should be made of concrete. In these places we greater natural advantages than the city of Memphis for drainage, removal of garbage, etc., to secure that healthfulness so necessary to commercial prosperity. We believe that by carrying out the above recommendations, and by availing itself fully of what is now known as the causes of disease and the methods of avoiding or destroying these causes, Memphis may soon become one of the healthiest cities in the valley of the Mississippi.

Origin of Christmas.

The precise date of the institution of the Christmas festival is involved in obscurity. The origin of Christmas as a religious feast, is ascribed to the decretal letters addressed to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 138. It was at first the movable of Christian festivals, and was confounded with the Epiphany and celebrated by many churches during the months of April and May. Under the Pontificate of Pope Julius I., 337-352, St. Cyril of Jerusalem urged the importance of making Christmas an immovable festival, and obtained an order from the pope to make a proper investigation for the purpose of determining the exact date. A conference held between the churches of the East and West resulted in the adoption of the twenty-fifth of December. Gibbon says the festival of Christmas was placed at the winter solstice, with the view of transforming the Pagan Saturnalia into a Christmas festival. It is curious to note that at the present day many of the customs which are observed at Christmas are of Pagan origin, as described by Martial and other Roman authors. The Christmas tree is another example of the power and influence of Christianity to transform Pagan rites and ceremonies. The Christmas tree, which is of German origin, is simply the symbol of the tree Isdragil, or tree of life, which figured so conspicuously in Scandinavian mythology. No festival of the Christian church surpasses Christmas in the exemplification of the power and influence of religion. Wherever the Christian may be when this day arrives his heart is moved with that common impluse of joy, peace and good will which the season invokes. The old recall the days of youth, the young are absorbed in the present, the distant wanderer revives kind thoughts of home, and tender recollections serve to render absent friends more dear, and that one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin exhibits its best influence.

Carrier Pigeons as Physicians' Assistants.

A physician in a letter to the London *Telegraph* says: I have made valuable use of the carrier pigeon as an auxiliary to my practice. So easily are these winged unqualified assistants reared and trained that I am surprised they have not been brought into general use by the profession I belong to. My method is simply this: I take out half a dozen birds, masted together in a small basket, with me on my rounds, and when I have seen my patient, no matter at what distance from home, I write my prescription on a piece of tissue paper, and having wound it around the shank of the bird's leg I gently throw the carrier up into the air. In a few minutes it reaches home, and, having been shut up fasting since the previous evening, without much delay it enters the trap cage connecting with its lott, where it is at once caught by my gardener or dispenser, who knows pretty well the time for its arrival, and relieves it of its dispatches. The medicine is immediately prepared and sent off by the messenger, who is thus saved several hours of waiting, and I am enabled to complete my morning round of visits. Should any patient be very ill, and I am desirous of having an early report of him or her next morning, I leave a bird to bring me the tidings. I should like to be favored with me six pairs of birds. I sent a pair off from each village I had occasion to visit, every other one bearing a prescription. Upon my return I found all the prescriptions arranged on my desk by my dispenser, who had already made up the medicines

Shocking Death in a Cotton Mill.

Mr. Raymond Knowles, the superintendent of the Thistle cotton mills, in Dichester, Md., met his death in a singular and shocking manner. Some of the machinery in the mill had been lowering cotton by the elevator to the lower floor. Mr. Knowles, wishing to go to the upper floor, placed his foot in the hook of the rope by which the cotton had been lowered, and shouted, "Here goes; hoist away." Those above, thinking that he was joking, and did not intend to go up in that way, started the steam windlass, and Mr. Knowles was jerked up to the roof of the building. The impetus was so great that it was impossible to arrest his ascent, and the top of his head struck the roof with such force that his skull was crushed. The first intimation that on the ground floor had of the terrible accident was when the body of the fortunate man fell headlong from the roof to the basement, a distance of 60 feet. A physician was summoned, but then it was ascertained that it was to the fracture of the skull his death had been badly fractured and had penetrated the cerebrum, from which his life blood poured, causing his death in about two hours. The body was so shockingly mangled as to be almost unrecognizable even by his family.

A Broker in Trouble.

The French government has recently decreed that from the first of January next certain Italian coins, which have been freely given and taken, should not be considered a legal tender. This has caused a great distrust of them in the lower classes, and in regard to this the chronicler of *Le Monde Illustre* tells a most amusing incident which recently happened to a member of the Bourse. This gentleman, who lives in the suburb of Chaton, both winter and summer because he loves the country and has a numerous family, lately told his wife that he would dine in Paris with a friend and then go to the theater with him. This programme is carried out, and at quarter past twelve our friend takes a cab and is driven to the station. The train is to start in five minutes.

"Here, my boy," he says to the cab driver, "here are two francs; keep the rest as a *pourboire*." (The fare in a Paris cab is only one franc and a half).

The cachman looks at the coin, and jumps from his box.

"It is healthy, your *pourboire* (tee); your piece is not worth anything!"

"How is that?"

"It is an Italian coin; don't want it; been caught twice that way; don't want any more; had enough."

The train starts in three minutes; there is no time for disputing, so the gentleman takes back the piece to give him another; but, new surprise! he cannot find another.

"It's very plain that you wanted to 'do' me," says the driver; "you haven't a *sou*."

"Idiot! I have enough in my pocket-book to buy your horse your cab, and you with it."

"Very possible, pay me then."

The broker rushes into a neighboring cafe and asks for the change for a thousand francs. A fat and morose-looking woman eyes him with distrust, and answers:

"I don't give any change at this time of night."

"Madame, I must catch the train, will you give this driver two francs? I will leave my watch."

"Monsieur, my husband has gone to bed, and besides we don't do that kind of business."

The coachman, who is scolding outside, has caused a crowd to gather; a young man who understands the trouble offers the broker two francs; the latter accepts, throws his card to the young man, and hastily thanks and rushes for the train. It is gone! !

At the height of exasperation he returns to his office, throws himself on a sofa, and thinks of the anxiety of his family.

It is cold, and in the morning he takes the first train, gets home, consoles his weeping family, and goes to bed.

While he snores his mother-in-law says to his wife.

"How used-up he looks; did you notice?"

"Yes."

"Did you remark the disorder of his clothes?"

"Yes."

"Did you believe that story about the Italian piece?"

"Not a word."

"He was at the club?"

"No."

"Or elsewhere?"

"Shouldn't wonder."

"You know what you have to do?"

"We shall see."

What a world of meaning in these words.

New York's Beggars' Colonies.

In his dictionary of London Charles Dickens says: "The impostorship of street beggars is the one rule to which, so far, no one has been no known exception. London beggardom is a close corporation and allows of no raw professional interlopers." This is as true of New York as it is of the English metropolis. The professional beggars form a class as distinct as our lawyers, doctors or artists, and almost everyone who has studied the matter agrees that it belongs to it and follows this business as regularly as a carpenter or a mason practices his trade. There is, in South Fifth avenue, a colony of French beggars, organized on strictly communistic principles, which pools its gains in a common purse and is presided over by a familiar paraiytic, who propels himself about the streets in a wheeled chair by a lever like a velocipede. The colony numbers nearly forty people. Among them is a legless cornet player, who performs around Washington square, and a queer pair of fellows, who dress like sailors, and sing war and French songs in the streets, with voices that shatter window glass by the concussion of a cannon shot. Beggars seem to actually congregate from France, from time to time, to join this gang.

The armless woman of Grand street is a member of a German colony which occupies a Sheriff street tenement. There is a Cuban association of a similar character located in Bleecker street, and a mixed colony in a Thompson street court. But not to multiply instances are not bound together, as they are in the cases of these communistic gatherings, the beggars verify the old saying, "Birds of a feather flock together." They live in gangs, frequent the same bar rooms, and know and respect one another's beats. Once a professional beggar lays a route, he remains his till he has exhausted it. Then he trades it with some other who has similarly played his round out. All professional beggars hate tramps. These are the real pirates of beggary, who beg wherever they can, and are regarded as enemies and destroyers of the regular trade. They are said to have almost put an end to professional mendicancy at night, once the richest field worked. They hang about theater and hotel doors, and congregate in a drove at the entrance to concert gardens. They accost everybody, but a gentleman in company with a lady is their pet prey. Men, and particularly young men, always prefer giving them something under these circumstances. Beggars-home from billiard and bar-rooms, good-natured from drink, rarely fail to warm to the tramp's tale of houseless woe. So he has the field to himself. About all the regular beggars who work the streets at night are the women who grind gaspy airs out of the "wheezers" at the street corners. As a rule, however, the regular beggars do not care to work at night. They have their own amusements, and rest after a day's work is as acceptable to them as it is to a legitimate laborer who returns home weary after twelve hours' honest toil.—*New York News.*

An Injurious Practice.

The practice of eating snow and ice, so common among the school-children of the Northern States, is a fruitful cause of catarrh. It is common to see boys and girls devour a snow-ball as though it were an apple, or an icicle as eagerly as a bit of candy. The hard palate which forms the roof of the mouth also forms the floor of the nostrils, and is no thicker than pasteboard. The chilling effect of snow and ice brought freely in contact with this thin partition, the upper covering of which is a sensitive secreting membrane, made up almost wholly of fine blood-vessels and nerves, produces a congestion, often succeeded by chronic inflammation. As a consequence, these snow and ice-eating boys and girls almost always have "colds in the head" and running noses. This is the foundation and origin of one of the most disagreeable, persistent and incurable affections to which the people of this country are subject—chronic catarrh is said to lead to consumption. Whether this is so or not, the chilling of the nasal membranes, a part of whose function it is to warm the air in its passage to the lungs, cannot but injure those organs, particularly in people of a delicate constitution.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Burning Passion.

According to the pretty classic story, Hero set a beacon light in the window of her tower at Abydos to guide Leander across the Hellespont; but the London *Standard* says that it has been reserved for a young seamstress of Anvers, near Portiere to eclipse all her predecessors in the celebrity of love. "Mille. Clemence Bloisser, aged sixteen years, became enamored of a neighboring swain, but her parents objected to the choice and locked up their daughter. The girl, however, escaped from her prison, and in order to attract her lover to her, set fire to the village. The swain came to assist in extinguishing the conflagration, which nearly destroyed the village, and then disappeared with his lady love. But Mille. Bloisser was not allowed to enjoy the fruits of her stratagem. She was arrested, and has now been condemned to ten years hard labor for arson." This French damsel must be descended in some way from the Chinaman, who, according to Charles Lamb, burned down his house to secure a dish of roast pig.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

Over three hundred guests were present at the seventy-fourth annual dinner of the New England Society in New York. George William Curtis responded to the principal toast of the evening, "The Day we Celebrate;" Secretary Sherman responded to the toast, "The President of the United States," and General Sherman to "The Army and Navy."

A seven-story brick building in New York, occupied as a corset and suspender factory, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, and a number of female employees had a narrow escape from death. Four women and three men were injured.

The formal opening of the Boston Hoosac Tunnel and Western railway was celebrated at North Adams, Mass., by a banquet, which was attended by about two hundred guests, mostly railroad men.

The report of the board of directors of the Erie railroad company for the last fiscal year shows that the gross earnings amounted to $15,942,022.58, with an offset of operating expenses amounting to $11,174,698.95, thus showing the net earnings from traffic to have been $4,767,323.63. The capital stock of the company fixed by its articles of association is as follows: Common stock, $78,000,000; preferred stock, $8,536,900—making a total of $86,536,900.

Matthew Gleason and his wife, living on a farm near Eagrestown, N. J., were awakened early in the morning by a fire in their house, and barely escaped by leaping from a window in their night clothes; but their three children—John, aged ten; Margaret, aged seven, and James, aged two—were burned to death.

Major E. W. French, a clerk in the Maine adjutant-general's office, attempted to have 120 rifles and 34,000 cartridges conveyed from the State arsenal at Bangor to Augusta; but the wagons carrying the material were stopped by a large and excited crowd, and the mayor of Bangor, appearing on the scene, asked Major French upon whose authority the arms were being removed. Major French replied upon the authority of Governor Garcelon. The mayor then said that in the present excited state of the crowd he feared that, with the meager police force under his control, he could not guarantee the safe conduct of the arms through the city. Major French then ordered the wagons to return to the arsenal. The affair created great excitement throughout Maine.

When the Italian bark Francesco Donovarra arrived in New York, the details of a terrible tragedy at sea were made public. It seems that two sailors on board mutinied for the purpose of obtaining possession of the vessel, drove their companions aloft, stabbed and killed the cook and boatswain, wounded the mate and cabin boy and then tried to complete their murderous work by killing the captain, who, however, confronted them with a revolver and shot them both dead.

George W. Bull, a veteran journalist, died in Albany, N. Y., the other day, from the effect of injuries received while getting on a train at the Grand Central depot, New York.

Recorder John K. Hackett, the famous New York criminal judge, is dead in his fifty-ninth year.

Hart, the colored pedestrian, came out first in the six-day "go-as-you-please pedestrian contest in New York, covering 540 miles and winning a belt and $3,000. The other winners and their scores were: Krohne, 534 miles; Faber, 531; Pegram (colored), 526; Fitzgerald, 524½; Hughes, 520; Williams (colored), 502; Campana, 501.

One of the handsomest business blocks in Boston has been destroyed by fire, among the heaviest losers being Rice, Kendall & Co., paper makers, Houghton, Osgood Co., publishers, and the Union Express Company. The total loss is variously estimated at between $1,000,000 and $2,500,000.

Western and Southern States.

Two negroes arrested for the murder of Edward Harvey and James McGeever, young Irish peddlers, at Jernigan, Ala., made a confession implicating two other negroes in the crime. A large crowd of white and colored persons assembled the next day, took the two prisoners and hanged them.

At Delphos, Ohio, Bernard Pickers, an old German, was called to the door of his house at two o'clock in the morning by three armed men, who demanded his money, and upon his refusal to comply with their demand he was shot and killed. The ruffians then seized and gagged Mrs. Pickers, and placing the soles of her feet to the fire they tortured her until, unable to endure the pain longer, she told where the money was. Securing $1,500, the murderers departed.

Miss Julia Jackson, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Stonewall Jackson, has been presented by ex-Confederate soldiers of Maryland with a silver pitcher. Miss Jackson is living at a boarding-school in Baltimore.

Minnesota has experienced unusually cold weather, the thermometer in St. Paul falling forty degrees below zero, while in some places it fell to sixty degrees below zero.

A passenger train on its way to Kansas City, Mo., from St. Louis, was thrown from the track and wrecked by a broken rail, and the porter of the sleeper and Col. L. P. Bond, of Atlanta, Ill., were killed, and about twenty-five other persons were injured, but none seriously.

Robert and Dennis Patrick, colored, quarrelled in Madison county, Ala., while killing hogs, and in the scuffle the brothers grappled rolled into a caldron of boiling water and were scalded to death.

While Fred. Jaynes was personating Santa Claus in Paris, Ky., he was so badly burned by his costume catching fire that he died the next morning in great agony.

Dispatches from the Los Pinos (Col.) Indian agency state that the Ute chief, Ouray, who promised to deliver up those Utes implicated in the massacre of Agent Meeker, had been unable to carry out his agreement; that Gen. Hatch, head of the commission appointed to investigate the cause of the massacre, had lost confidence in the ultimate success of his efforts to induce the Indians to give themselves up for trial, and that another Indian war is probable. It is asserted that in the secret testimony taken before the commission it was proved that Mrs. Meeker and the other women at the agency had been outraged by Chief Douglass and some of his followers after their capture.

Two men named Woodruff and Seminole, the latter a half-breed Indian, who murdered R. B. Hayward, a farmer of Jefferson county, Col., were taken from the jail at Golden by 150 masked men and lynched.

From Washington.

The agricultural department has prepared a table, made from estimated and reported crop returns for the season just closed, which puts the total increase of the value of agricultural productions for the past year over that of the preceding year at nearly $416,000,000. The total value of the different products for 1878 is given at $1,488,570,866, and for 1879 it is $1,904,480,659. Statistics are also given showing that the increased value of mining property and real estate in the United States this year will exceed that of last year by $1,000,000,000.

Dr. Collyer, the chemist of the agricultural department, has just returned from New England, whither he went in regard to the sorghum and cornstalk sugar project. He made several addresses before large meetings of farmers, and reports that there is already a widespread interest in New England in the new movement. He thinks that about two hundred farmers in that section of the Union will experiment in sorghum culture and sugar manufacture on a small scale next year. Dr. Collyer stated to a correspondent that his experiments have demonstrated that an acre of sorghum will produce as much sugar as an acre of the best sugar cane, with this great advantage for the sorghum, that the latter plant can be grown from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas, while the sugar cane can only be successfully cultivated in a portion of Louisiana. Again, he said, sorghum may be grown with as much certainty as Indian corn. In regard to cornstalk sugar, Dr. Collyer said that the plant is probably one-third less valuable as a sugar plant than sorghum, but is still susceptible of very profitable working. "In fact," he said, "our farmers have been throwing away about two-thirds of the value of their corn crop for the last hundred years."

The United States consul at Buenos Ayres, in a dispatch to the department of state, dated October 21, 1879, announces that a continental exposition will be opened in that city on September 15, 1880, to continue until December 15 of the same year. The exposition is to be divided into six sections. All the countries of South America can contribute to and compete in the exposition; but the United States and Europe are limited to one section for machinery only.

Foreign News.

The Rochester (N. Y.) base-ball club is playing in Havana, Cuba, the first game they played being with a picked nine of the best local players, whom they defeated by a score of twenty-one to seven.

The United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, reports the probable shipwreck of the American brigantine Nellie Ware, of New York, on her voyage thence. Her crew consisted of eight men.

The finishing stroke to native disturbances in South Africa has been given by the capture of the stronghold of the chieftain Secoceeni.

The weather is so severe in Paris that several persons have died in the streets from cold and privation.

Part of the crew of the British steamer Borussia, Captain Williams, from Liverpool for New Orleans, have been landed at Queenstown by the British ship Mallowdale. The Borussia was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The survivors landed at Queenstown are the chief engineer, doctor, boatswain and six seamen. They were picked up in an open boat by the Mallowdale. The Borussia had 180 passengers, of which number 105 embarked at Liverpool and seventy-five at Corunna. The crew numbered fifty-four men. After leaving Corunna she experienced terrific weather and sprung a leak, and the severity of the weather increasing she was abandoned about 350 miles southeast of Fayal. The captain and second officer remained in the sinking steamer. The crew and passengers embarked in eleven boats. The nine survivors have no hope for the other boats, having, before they separated, seen one boat capsize, drowning all the occupants.

A dispatch from Winnipeg, British America, states that great destitution prevails among the Blackfeet Indians, and that twenty-five of them at one place have starved to death.

The receipt of the news in England and Canada that Edison had perfected his electric light caused quite a fall in London and Montreal gas stocks.

Ninety-eight Nihilists were arrested at a secret meeting in Kief, Russia, recently, and three political offenders were hanged at Odessa.

The Peruvians and Bolivians are reported to be completely powerless to continue the war against the Chilians.

By a colliery explosion near Bolton, England, eleven men were injured, several fatally.

The Spanish senate has passed a bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

A British soldier in Cabul states that one of Yakoob Khan's generals told Sir Frederick Roberts, commander of the English troops in Afghanistan, that Yakoob Khan himself signed the death-warrant of the British embassy, and ordered the bodies of the murdered men to be dragged through the streets of Cabul.

During a Mahometan religious festival at Candahar a number of mounted Ghazis became excited and ran a muck through the British camp. General Tytler was wounded and four of the fanatics were killed.

The Albanians have created a disturbance at Priavendi, setting fire to two Greek churches and several houses belonging to Christians.

Unless prompt help is given to the destitute people in Roumelia thousands must perish from cold and starvation.

An appalling railroad disaster is reported from Scotland, a portion of the bridge across the Frith of Tay having blown down during a gale, and a train which was just crossing with from 150 to 200 persons on board being precipitated into the water. The gale was so strong that assistants were unable to reach the scene of disaster, and the unfortunate passengers were drowned without a chance to escape.

The Afghans around Cabul have been defeated and dispersed by General Roberts' troops. The British losses were five killed and thirty-three wounded.

The police of Berlin have discovered a printing press used for socialist purposes. The printer and two of his assistants were arrested.

The death is announced of William Hepworth Dixon, the English historian and traveler, in his fifty-ninth year.

A new French cabinet has been formed, with M. De Freycinet as president of the council and minister of foreign affairs.

That Monument to Adam.

A letter from Elmira, N. Y., to the New York *Star* says: Elmira's scheme for a monument to Adam is becoming and fascinating editorial. I imagine the project only exists in the minds of the newspaper men, who have poked fun at it from its first inception, will yet live to see an appropriate shaft erected to the memory of the late lamented proprietor of Eden plantation. The idea originated with Rev. Thomas K. Beecher and Mark Twain. At first it was proposed to erect a monument at a cost of about $5,000; but since so much interest has been manifested by the moneyed men of this city, the original subscription book has been destroyed and a new one opened. A secret meeting of those interested in the affair was held recently at the banking-house of Mr. Frost, of Hail, one of the prime movers and hardest workers in the matter. A reporter of the *Star* called upon him this morning. Mr. Hall smilingly invited the reporter into his private apartments, and said there was not much to make public at present. A meeting had been held at which a committee of three, consisting of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Mr. H. Arnot and Henry E. Drake, were appointed to correspond with the eminent sculptors of this country for appropriate designs for the proposed monument. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the committee.

"You really mean business, then, in this undertaking?" said the reporter.

"It is generally thought to be a big hoax by people outside the city."

"Certainly we do; we propose to raise a purse of not less than $20,000 to be devoted to the purpose."

"What is your idea as to the design of the monument?"

"Well, as to that I have nothing to say. The committee were instructed to secure a design as near the style of the original man as an artist can possibly create. It is to be of bronze and erected somewhere in the city limits on a site to be selected hereafter. In all probability next June will see our ideas consummated. The monument erected, Mark Twain is to deliver the dedication oration, and prominent men from all parts of the country are to be invited to be present. We have embarked in the enterprise solely upon patriotic principles and a desire to perpetuate the memory of a much-abused man. At the next meeting some definite steps will probably be taken which I shall be pleased to communicate if you will call again."

The reporter next paid a visit to M. H. Arnot, chairman of the committee appointed to correspond with the sculptors. Mr. Arnot said they had already invited several prominent sculptors, both in this country and Europe, to contribute designs, but declined to give their names at present. They are to furnish designs for the proposed monument, and it is expected the committee will make a selection from some of those received. He thought the thing was an assured success, and said that it could not fail for want of funds, for there were capitalists at the bottom of the scheme who would contribute liberally.

Rev. Mr. Beecher is an enthusiastic m